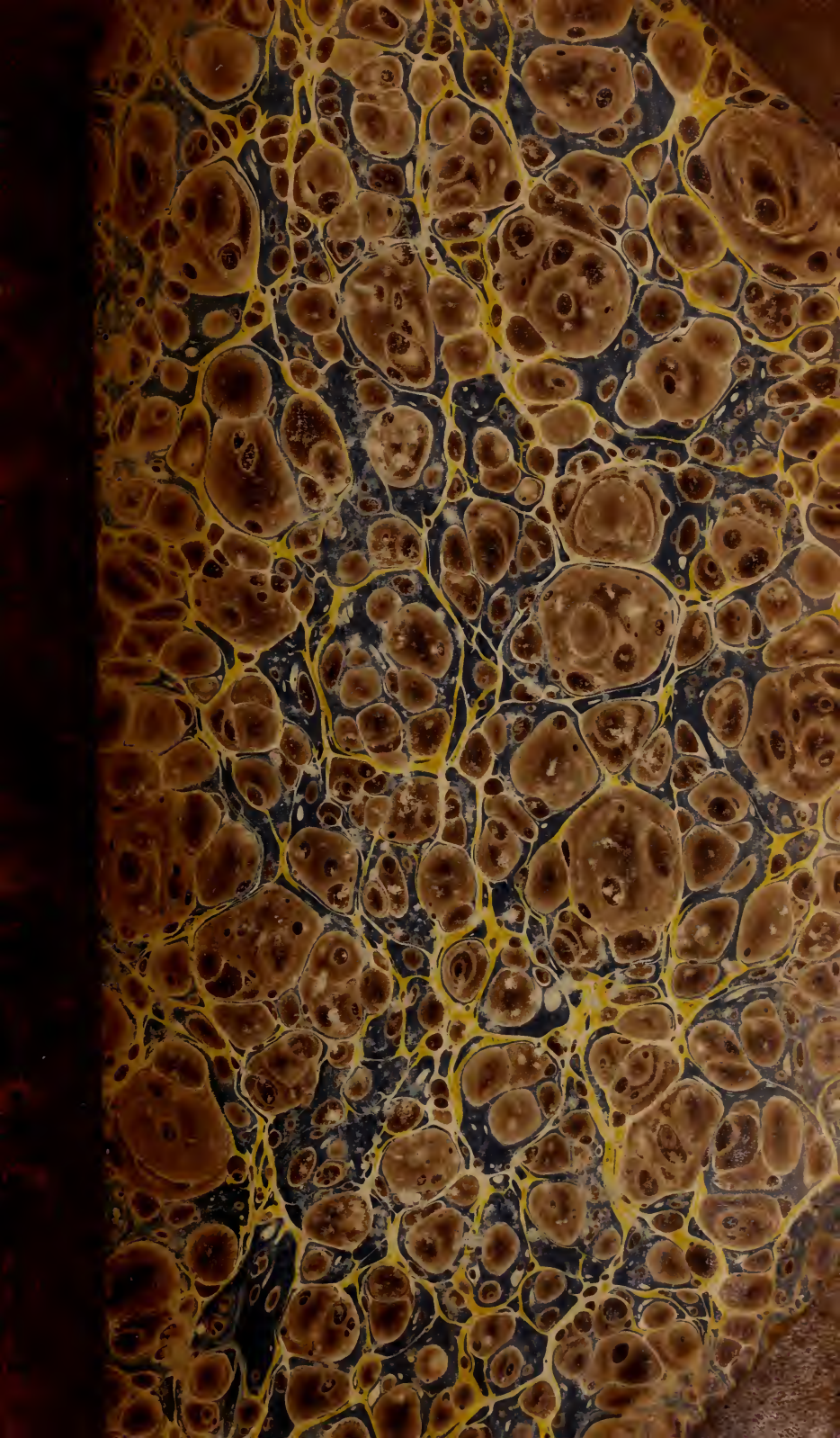

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THE

UNITED BRETHREN'S

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCER,

AND

Religious Miscellany;

CONTAINING THE MOST RECENT ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE UNITED BRETHREN'S MISSIONS AMONG THE HEATHEN; WITH OTHER INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THAT CHURCH.

No. 4.] FOURTH QUARTER, 1834. [Vol. V.

I. MEMOIRS OF BROTHER G. BENJAMIN REICHEL, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE DECEMBER 20TH, 1833, AT SALEM, STOKES COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

Our late Brother was born October 4th, 1785, at Nazareth, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where his worthy parents, Charles G. and Anna D. Reichel, were then laboring in the service of the Lord. They were anxiously solicitous to promote both the temporal and spiritual welfare of their beloved offspring, whom, from their birth, they dedicated to Him who made and redeemed them. The deceased, together with his two brothers, enjoyed the privilege of a liberal education at the Brethren's Academy at Nazareth Hall, of which institution his father was the founder, and over which he for a number of years continued to preside.

When, in 1801, that esteemed servant of the Lord was called, as a bishop of the United Brethren's Church, to the superintendence of our congregations in North-Carolina generally, and of that at Salem in particular, the subject of these memoirs accompanied his father to this new field of activity; while his two brothers were sent to Europe for the prosecution of their studies.

In company with his parents and sister, he arrived at Salem in May of 1802, being then in the seventeenth year of his age. Here he was first employed as an assistant in the boys' school, while he at the same time profited by the very acceptable instructions of the principal teacher, in the learned languages and other branches of science and literature. When the latter, in 1806, returned to Europe, the deceased was appointed to supply his place, and now entered fully upon his duties as a teacher of this school.

As early as March of 1798, he had been received into the fellowship of the Brethren's Church, and in June of the following year, was admitted to the Lord's table.

Of his religious experience he thus speaks in a brief sketch of his early life: "The blessed Spirit of God was incessantly

striving with me; but I must confess, with deep contrition, that, alas! too often I turned a deaf ear to his still small voice. Yet he would never suffer me to walk with total unconcern in the fatal paths of carnal reason, estranged from the Redeemer; and at length brought me to realize the utter hopelessness of my state, without a personal interest in CHRIST as my Saviour. From the depth of my misery I now cried unto Him, who is able to save to the uttermost; and mercy was granted in answer to my prayer. The Lord JESUS, in love to my soul, delivered it from the pit of corruption, and cast all my sins behind his back. *Isa.* xxxviii. 17. Yea, he that is mighty hath done to me great things; and holy is his name! *Luke* i. 49. Among the manifold means of grace enjoyed by me, I ought to assign a conspicuous place to the affectionate and serious admonitions, frequently addressed to me by my venerable and beloved father, and to the peaceful and happy departure of my excellent mother, in August of 1806, which left a deep and lasting impression upon my mind."

Having solemnly dedicated himself to the service of the LORD in the Brethren's Church, he was soon after, in 1807, called to enter upon the sacred and important duty of preaching the Gospel. Next to the salvation of his own soul, he at all times valued *this* privilege as the highest favor conferred upon him. He, in consequence, exerted all his powers, in order to qualify himself more fully for this responsible service; and the various studies connected with that favorite object, filled up all the leisure moments which the duties of a teacher left at his disposal.

From the year 1809, the young men at Salem became the special object of his attention, as an assistant in the ministry: to which office he was inducted by his worthy father. In the discharge of his duties in this station, he experienced the gracious aid of his Divine Master, and that in a still higher degree, when, in the sequel, the whole of this charge devolved upon him alone. He was powerfully encouraged to devote himself anew to the service of the LORD, when, in December of 1811, he was ordained a deacon of the Brethren's Church by the late Bishop John Herbst.

Being, in the spring of 1816, appointed to the superintendence of the Female Seminary at Salem, Brother Reichel entered into the married state with Sister Henrietta Frederica Vierling, who approved herself worthy of his most affectionate esteem. They were of *one* mind, to live unto the LORD alone, and with all their strength to serve Him who had done so much for their souls; leaving it altogether for his wisdom to decide, where and in what manner, he would at any time require their services. In view of the official difficulties which they might have to encounter, and in the consciousness of their own insufficiency for the LORD's work, they realized the rich comforts of his gracious promises for the strengthening of their faith and courage, agreeably to the texts of the Brethren's Church on the day of their union: "Blessed is the man that trusteth in the LORD, and whose hope

the LORD is." *Jer.* xvii. 7. "Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you." *John* xv. 16.

To how great a degree our LORD has been pleased to crown with his divine blessing their humble, but faithful endeavors, and how far beyond all their expectations, the institution over which they presided, has flourished during the thirteen years of their united labors, is now the subject of grateful recollection. For a succession of years, applications for the admission of scholars were so frequent and pressing, that the main difficulty to be encountered, was to provide suitable accommodations for the increasing number of pupils.

In the fall of 1817, when his worthy father was about to return to Europe, our late brother, accompanied by his wife and infant daughter, paid him a farewell visit at Bethlehem, and thence accompanied him to New-York, where that revered parent, whom he then saw for the last time, embarked for England, after having served the Church in this country for a long series of years with great faithfulness and acceptance. Returned to Salem, Brother Reichel continued to labor with renewed alacrity in the discharge of his various duties, as principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary, and as an assistant in the ministry of the Gospel. He also served the congregation acceptably with his musical talents, particularly in performing on the organ, which, however, he was obliged, in 1819, to relinquish, by reason of a debility wherewith he was afflicted, in consequence of a severe attack of illness. From the same nervous affection he repeatedly suffered in the sequel, and specially in 1823 and 1829,—on which account he was as often induced to visit the more northern climate of his native state; and this change of air, and temporary relaxation from the duties and anxieties of his official station, ever proved the best and only restorative. On these occasions his worthy predecessor, our late venerable Brother, Abr. Steiner, was wont to act as his substitute with equal cheerfulness and ability.

Having, in 1829, been appointed the stated minister of the congregation at Salem, which office included the supervision of both the literary and religious instruction of all the youth in the place, he was, while on a visit in Pennsylvania, ordained a presbyter of the Brethren's Church by Bishop Andrew Benade at Litiz.

In March of the same year, Brother Reichel was visited by a domestic affliction of the most trying nature; his beloved wife, that faithful handmaid of the LORD, being, after a short illness, snatched from his side. Their union had been blest with nine children, four sons and five daughters; of which number two had, in early childhood, returned to him that gave them. In this bereaved state of his family, a sister of his late wife kindly took charge of his seven motherless children; until, in the good providence of the LORD, our widowed Brother was enabled to find another suitable partner in the person of Sister Mary Parsons, from England, with whom he was united in April of 1830, at

Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In the month of May following he arrived with her at Salem, humbly thankful for having found in her a competent helpmate in his official station, and an affectionate mother for his bereaved children. When, in the early part of 1833, his eldest son was sent to Nazareth Hall, Penn., for the prosecution of his studies, the pangs of separation were deeply felt by the fond father, although he, at the time, had no presentiment that they should meet no more this side the grave. But thus it was decreed by eternal wisdom!

Till within the last eight or ten weeks of his life, our late Brother was seen to follow his usual avocations with wonted activity both of body and mind. From that time, however, it was apparent that his energies began to sink in an unusual degree. A heavy cold soon after confined him still more to his apartments. On the 24th of November, though considerably debilitated, he preached the annual harvest thanksgiving sermon, which proved to be his last public ministration. In the afternoon he was compelled to lie down; but, in the whole course of his sickness, he never kept his bed during one entire day. A distressing cough harassed him by day and night, and his weakness evidently increased. In his disturbed sleep he would, with great solemnity, repeat hymn after hymn, and prayer after prayer; thus evidencing, that in unconsciousness and slumber his mind was still occupied with his favorite theme. With the most affectionate solicitude he was attended by his dear wife and two eldest daughters; but neither their anxious care, nor the most skilful medical aid, seemed to produce any permanent amendment. On the contrary, there gradually appeared more distinct indications of a dropsical nature; and in the night preceding the 19th of December, these alarming symptoms suddenly assumed a most fatal character, insomuch that an immediate dissolution might be apprehended. At 11 o'clock in the morning his precious soul was solemnly committed into the hands of his Maker and Saviour in fervent prayer, accompanied with heartfelt thanks for the blessings vouchsafed upon the faithful services of our beloved Brother. Still the departing spirit lingered in the body, although in a state of unconsciousness as to earthly things. For a few moments only, in the course of the ensuing night, the soul seemed to make one more effort to break through the weakness of her almost exhausted tabernacle, in order to exchange one parting look with those dear objects whom she was soon to leave behind. Consciousness unexpectedly appeared to return to the beloved sufferer. He inquired for his wife; she approached, attended by his eldest daughter. The expiring husband and father having assured them of his undying love, declared his joyful conviction that he would soon be with his Saviour. This was all he had to say; and he speedily relapsed into a state of entire insensibility. At 9 o'clock in the morning of the 20th, the moment of his final release from earth, and sickness and pain, had arrived; and while around his dying couch, his family and

colleagues with faltering voices were uniting in accents of prayer and supplication, angels conveyed his redeemed spirit amid seraphic harmony, to the bosom of Him who hath said, "Where I am, there shall also my servant be." *John* xii. 26. His age was 48 years, 2 months, and 16 days.

Our departed Brother having resided at Salem for upward of thirty-one years, and having, from his first arrival there to the day of his dissolution, faithfully served that congregation as an instructer of youth, and as a minister of the Gospel, he had thus gained, in a high degree, the love and esteem both of old and young in this community, and left behind him, in the hearts of all, an imperishable monument of grateful affection. Nor in this place only—for his labors of more than seventeen years as Principal of the Female Seminary, must have endeared him to numbers scattered throughout the whole country, both of his former pupils, and of their parents, guardians, and friends.

His bereaved widow has lost in him one of the kindest and best of husbands; yet, in the bitterness of her grief, she still rejoices that she was permitted, though in a land of strangers, to cheer the last years of a worthy and devoted servant of the Lord.

To cultivate to the best purpose the talents with which he was endowed by his Creator, had been, from early youth, his earnest and constant endeavor; and, with intense application, he improved every opportunity that offered, carefully availing himself of such occasional leisure and facility as he could at any time command. To fit himself for the service of the Gospel ministry was his primary object; hence, the study of the Scriptures, together with other auxiliary branches, constituted, by day and night, his favorite occupation; and as his knowledge and experience increased, so, in like proportion, grew his fondness for these sacred employments. He was frequently heard to say, that of all his various and important pursuits, the preaching of the Gospel was decidedly *that* duty which was dearest to his heart.

He had learnt to know Christ, experimentally and practically, as his own Saviour; and this only anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, upheld him during all the storms and tempests of life, and kept his soul in perfect peace, when the billows of sickness and the darkness of death were rolling on, to overwhelm his frail and shattered vessel. A few days before his dissolution, when the conversation turned upon the possibility of a fatal termination of his illness, he with his wonted calmness and cheerfulness declared, that he was ready, in the full assurance of his Saviour's love, to depart this life whenever the Lord should see fit to call him.

It is the testimony of those who were long acquainted with him, and knew him best, that from his youth he walked in communion with his God. Indeed, religion was the very element in which he lived;—the Saviour's great atonement for a lost world, the constant object of his meditation. During the last months of his life, his public ministrations were even more than usually

fervent and energetic. When describing the happiness of heaven, the blessedness of the just made perfect, and the love of the Saviour, through whose merits alone we can attain unto that glory, he seemed like one ready to take his flight to the mansions above.

He hath now attained to the end of his faith; his course on earth is run; his work is finished, and he is gone to receive at the hands of his Divine Master, the promised rich reward of grace:—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy LORD!" *Matt.* xxv. 21.

II. NARRATIVE OF THE VOYAGE OF BROTHER AND SISTER VALENTINE MÜLLER, FROM COPENHAGEN TO LICHTENAU, IN GREENLAND, FROM MARCH 31ST TO JULY 7TH, 1832.

ON our arrival at Copenhagen, on March 21st, we found the vessel with which we had left Greenland last year, called the *Hvalfisken* (the Whale) ready to return to Greenland, and sailed in her on the 31st. After many delays on the Danish coasts, owing to contrary winds, we were joined by two other whalers, the *Egedesminde* and *Navigation*. On board of the latter were the Brethren *Tietzen* and *Richter*, with whom we exchanged visits.

April 10*th*. We left Cronenburg at the same time, with fifty other ships; the *Navigation* kept us company. Having entered the ocean, we encountered a heavy storm from the south, and all the passengers were ill.

25*th*. The *Navigation*, which had been separated from us in the storm, again joined us. We were within hail, and the captains resolved to keep together, which afforded opportunity for much conversation by speaking trumpets and signals. This and the favorable wind rendered our passage to the 2d of May most agreeable.

Being, according to the ship's reckoning, in 56 N. lat. and 42 W. long. from Greenwich, our captain proposed to change his course from W. N. W. to N. N. W., which he made known by signal to the captain of the *Navigation*. It was not observed, and we kept our course. About 4 o'clock in the morning, an iceberg was seen about a mile off, which is an unusual phenomenon in this latitude. At 7 o'clock we passed by many fragments of a wreck, and the number increasing as we proceeded, our attention was not a little excited. The current prevented us fishing up more than two rudders marked with the name of *Shannon*. We now feared that an English whaler must have been wrecked in this neighborhood, and earnestly looked out to discover any of the unfortunate crew. The captain, ascending the mast, discovered something looking like the mast of a ship, without sails, which I also saw from the deck. We now acknowledged the merciful providence of GOD, in preventing our altering

our course, by the failure of the signals made to our companion; for otherwise we should not have had it in our power, to save the lives of a considerable number of our fellow-men. Both ships now set all sail toward the mast, and in a short time we saw the wreck of a large three-masted vessel; the main and fore-masts were broken off to the height of a man above the water, the mizen was left as high as the round-top. Both ships placed themselves to leeward as close as possible to the wreck, where two men were seen creeping along the bulwarks. Our boats were immediately lowered, but those of the *Navigation* reached her first, and took up all who could help themselves; ten others lay upon the deck, and were not able to move for hunger, wet, and cold. They were brought by the sailors into our boat by means of ropes, and hoisted on board. No words can describe the miserable state and appearance of these unfortunate people, who could not even crawl upon their hands and knees, and yet lifted up their frozen hands and arms begging for food and drink. Only their captain and doctor were able to stand. The rescued people were distributed between the two ships. We had the doctor and twelve men, being the most reduced and sick. The captain and the other twelve men were put on board the *Navigation.*

The following is an account of this dreadful catastrophe.—The ship was the *Shannon*, a beautiful English whaler, commanded by Captain Davis, with 48 men on board, and had sailed from Hull on March 26th. On April the 27th, she ran with full sails upon the same ice-mountain which we had seen on May 2d, and which was perhaps the only one within 80 miles. Instantly, the bowsprit, main and fore-mast, with all their sails and tackle, fell over into the sea, carrying 22 men and six boats with them. The ship sprung a leak, and her stern sunk into the water, but righted again. Her whole left side was broken by the iceberg, and the ship rapidly filled. The sailors sleeping below were obliged to run instantly upon deck, without waiting to dress; no fresh water or provisions could be saved. They had, indeed, brought a ton of flour and another of bread upon deck, but the ship having sunk on her larboard side, the waves carried the bread with them, and the crew had nothing to subsist upon but a little flour mixed with sea-water. They sought to quench their thirst by sucking a piece of beef which they had hung in the shrouds on departing from Hull, and which the waves had spared; but this was by no means sufficient to satisfy their hunger, and some opened the veins in their arms, and drank the blood. They had no shelter but a small dry place on deck, on which they lay covered with a sail, where, in calm weather, the waves did not reach them. Thus these miserable men spent their time, trusting alone to the almighty help of God in their dreadful situation; but they sometimes lost all hope of deliverance. Their captain, however, continued to encourage them, declaring his firm conviction that God would consider their misery, and not suffer

them to sink under it, but would send help and deliverance. Their hopes revived, and they took refuge in prayer; and indeed their cry came up before the LORD, who will assuredly not turn away from those who seek him with their whole heart. Captain Davis was the first to discover us on May 2d, and announced to the crew that two brigs were coming from the eastward; the majority of the men being too feeble to rise, or ascend the mast, to be convinced of the truth that GOD was indeed appearing for their rescue. We afterward found true religious feeling in these poor people. Even our rough Danish seamen conceived much respect for them, as they listened to their morning and evening devotions. I regretted exceedingly that I was not able to converse with them in English, especially with Dr. Campbell, a serious young man from Edinburgh, where he knew some of our friends.

After we had endeavored to administer some refreshment to the poor people, and had a little recovered from our surprise, our captain sailed round the wreck to see whether he might still save some of its cargo, but the waves beat over it in such a manner, that it would have been a dangerous experiment to attempt it. Casks were rolling backward and forward, and numberless seagulls were preying upon what they could find. We therefore proceeded, and took the N. N. W. course. But now great difficulty arose how to dispose of the 13 rescued people. They were all sick, and suffering extremely. Our own ship was so full of goods from Copenhagen, that we could scarcely find room for our baggage. My wife and I had a very small cabin, 2 feet broad, and 4½ long, for each, and hardly room to dress. The window was 3 inches by 5. All the cabins were in the same proportion. Our sailors resolved to lie in the hold among the ropes, and to give up their berths in the kitchen to the suffering crew. During the first night, one of the poor Englishmen died of mortification, and the rest were in such excessive pain in all their limbs, especially in their legs, that they groaned and cried like little children. It affected us extremely to witness their misery.

The second day, another died, and was buried in the sea. Some of the poor people were in such a state, that their extremities had to be amputated; not to speak of other annoyances. The smell on board was intolerable, insomuch that several of the sailors grew ill.

The inside of the ship was continually fumigated with vinegar and gunpowder. Every one willingly contributed old linen for the surgeon, and we distributed as much clean linen as we could possibly spare. I gave my coat, waistcoat, trowsers, and shirts; and my wife, her linen. Our Captain and his people did all in their power to nurse the sick, and to alleviate their pain, and provided them, as well as possible, with provisions.

We now fervently desired to see land, from which we were 400 miles distant; but, on May 7th, a heavy storm from the north drove us 100 miles to the southward. On the 11th the wind

changed, and brought us to the 60th deg. of W. Long., west of Lichtenau. We had to tack through much drift ice, and were again joined by the *Navigation* on the 21st, when we heard that our fellow-travellers were all well. On board that ship, they found it easier to care for the distressed people, being able to lodge the 13 Englishmen in the hold, of whom a smaller proportion were sick; but their fresh water began to fail them. Two of our sufferers died on the 22d, and the offensive exhalations on board made it necessary to have a general fumigation throughout the whole of the vessel, cabins and all. Another patient, who was removed into the cable-tier, died on the 25th, and the kitchen was cleared and cleansed.

To-day the captain of the *Navigation* sent to request that we would take two sick people on board our vessel, and send him the doctor. This our captain declined, and indeed all the medicines were exhausted, and none left for our 4 patients.

After many days of dark weather, a solar observation could be taken, by which we found we were approaching the coast, and could even distinguish the surf and the snowy mountains.

On the 29th, we gained the harbor of Fredericshaab during a violent snow storm, which prevented the ship being seen from the land till she came to an anchor and some guns were fired.

We left Fredericshaab, which is 50 miles from Lichtenau, on June 14th. We soon got into drift ice, and were surprised to see how the vessel worked its way through the flakes. Whenever it fell calm she was fastened to one of them, lest the current should drive us upon the rocks. We saw many icebergs, and passed one of them very close. Our masts were 160 feet high, but appeared nothing compared to its height. At twelve at night we reached the bay of *Kiortalik*, near the Danish settlement of Arsut. From thence I wrote to the Brethren at Lichtenau, for we were truly weary of our imprisonment of 11 weeks on board; but it was not till the 26th that we could prevail upon a man in a kayak to forward our letter. Proceeding from thence through the drift ice, a sudden gust of wind had nearly driven our ship upon a rock, and, indeed, we were some time aground. The English sailors on board assisted to bring us off. Toward morning we were aground again. In the evening we were rejoiced by the arrival of the Lichtenau boat, which the captain begged us to detain, and which we accordingly took in tow. The Greenland female rowers employed themselves in singing hymns, by which our captain was much edified. In the evening we arrived within three miles of Julianenhaab; but though on the 5th and 6th of July it rained very hard, we were so weary of our stay of 14 weeks on board, that we took our departure in the boat, with praise and thanksgiving to our merciful Saviour, who had preserved us in peace and safety 99 days on the ocean. On observing to our rowers, how well they managed to penetrate through the fields of ice, they replied, that when their teachers were with them they never thought themselves in danger. Near

the *Kakortokfiorde*, however, their courage was put to the test, for the ice was so close that there was no opening to be seen; they, therefore, proposed to put up a tent on a neighboring island, and wait, which I opposed, and we proceeded. We had, however, to cut a passage through the ice with an axe, and thus reached Matthews-land, the place where Matthew Stach spent the winter in 1764, before Lichtenau was built, and which is therefore called by his name to this day.

On *July 7th*, at 4 A. M., we got within an hour's row of Lichtenau, and saw our dear Greenlanders coming toward us in kayaks and women's boats from all quarters. On landing, we were surrounded by them, and welcomed with music and singing. With our dear fellow-laborers, who soon joined us, we covenanted anew to persevere in the LORD's work, as his weak instruments, and according to the grace and ability he may be pleased to dispense unto us.

VALENTINE MÜLLER.

[From the "Periodical Accounts," &c.]

III. WEST INDIES.

1. JAMAICA.

EXTRACT FROM THE DIARY OF IRWIN-HILL, FOR 1832.

January 2d. In the afternoon we hastened our departure for Montego Bay, to take shelter under the roof of our Christian friend, the Rev. Mr. Murray of the Wesleyan Mission. Another worthy friend, John Manderson, Esq., offered us a brig which he had purposely detained in port, as a final place of refuge with his family, should the deluded people succeed in burning the town of Montego Bay.

3d. I went back to our habitation, accompanied by the commandant stationed at Irwin, and the overseers, to look over the place, as the soldiers or patrole came nearly to our land.

5th. Andrew Hall, the native assistant on Williamsfield estate, who with his family had been with us since last Friday, got a pass, allowing him to return thither to see what could be done to secure the refractory and comfort the fearful.

15th. There was a report that our catechumen *Edward* had been murdered by the rebels, for persuading his fellow-servants to return to their duty, and refusing to join the rebel party. This was confirmed on the 16th, by his afflicted widow and 4 children calling at our lodgings to tell the mournful tale.

This man's case was remarkable. He had been married some years ago in the parish church, and was head-driver on Hampton estate. Last Christmas twelvemonth, he and another couple came to us, and wished to be considered under our charge. On the

second Christmas day, the 26th ult., which was our prayer-day, Edward and his wife were to be received into our congregation, and the other couple admitted among the catechumens. All seemed very happy, when just as the service was going to commence, a messenger came in haste, to say, Edward's master must see him directly, as he was going on duty, being a captain in the militia, and must give his orders what to do during his absence. With aching hearts, he and his wife had to leave us immediately. Edward, when bidding good-by, said, "If the LORD spares me, we will come down from the mountains on New Year's day:" and I promised to receive him on that day as a member of our Church. On the 28th ult. his master's property, with many others, was burnt. Edward and his family fled into the woods, the rebels being in search for him, as he would not join them, and was concealed three days: he then went to his master to know what he should do, and was advised to go back, and do his best to persuade the people to return to their work. He went to his house; and, as he was taking some food, the rebels came up, ordered him into the mill-yard, and shot him through the heart. The rebel captain next ordered his wife to kneel down, and follow her husband into eternity. They then fired at her and she fell, her children crying out that their mother was dead. The rebels afterward marched off, leaving her, her dead husband, and her children, on the ground; but, excepting the fright, she was unhurt; the rebels, it is said, not intending to kill her.

31*st.* I went to Tryall estate. The people were exhorted to faithfulness, and entreated not to regard the threats held out by the disaffected.

February 1*st.* His excellency the Earl of Belmore, our Governor, landed at Montego Bay, to see what his presence could effect in this distracted district.

2*d.* We returned to Irwin-Hill, having been 4 weeks hospitably entertained by our dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. Murray. We rendered thanks to the LORD for preserving us and our dwelling during the late eventful period. We immediately set about bringing our house in order, our loss being very trifling considering the alarming state of things. The LORD be praised for all his mercies! The large Baptist chapel at the bay was levelled to the ground, and the Methodist chapel threatened; but the moderate party succeeded in saving it. This was a week of very great anxiety to us all.

12*th.* Last Sunday 7 persons, and this day 15, joined us in our public devotions. During the week, several of the rebels were executed at Montego Bay and in the country. It was a melancholy season to us all.

19*th.* Our auditory to-day consisted of 34 persons.

23*d.* I went to Kirkpatrick-Hall estate, to see if I could assemble the children; but could effect nothing.

Sunday, March 4*th.* A small company met this forenoon, to pray the Church-litany and meditate on the Gospel of the day.

We then conversed individually with most of those present, inquiring into some melancholy cases which had occurred, and encouraging our people to renewed faithfulness.

12*th.* Visited the sick on Fairfield estate; and the following day met the children at Irwin.

16*th.* Our day-school was resumed for the first time since Christmas.

April 5*th.* Visited the sick, and spent an hour with the children at Irwin.

8*th.* Purposing, God willing, to have the holy communion on Easter Sunday, we requested all our members to come early to speak with us, that we may be the better able to judge of the fitness of our congregation to go to the Lord's table.

Palm-Sunday. During our conversations with some of our communicants, heard fresh accounts of the distress and privations of a number of our poor members, who, by the circumstances of the insurrection, have been stripped of every thing. We had likewise to hear of the sad effects of that libertinism, which showed itself so awfully during the continuance of the insurrection.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, about 20 persons met our family circle, to hear the history of the last days of the Son of man; Wednesday and Thursday the evenings were unfavorable.

Good Friday. We had service both in the forenoon and afternoon, and, the Irwin people having the day given them, we had a good attendance.

Easter Sunday. Assembled at sunrise to cheer each other with the glad words, "The Lord is risen indeed," and to pray the Easter-Morning Litany. At 10 o'clock our fears, if we had any, were dispelled by the sight of a full church. In the afternoon, our negro Brethren and Sisters, whom we had previously spoken with, joined us in partaking of the holy communion. It was truly a refreshing season to us. 54 were present. A few were advised not to commune this time; two were suspended, and two disowned.

May 5*th.* This week my leg was in a very painful state, and I was obliged to rest.

6*th.* Attempted to keep the morning services, but was afterward glad to seek relief from violent inflammation by rest and cooling medicines.

13*th.* Was able to attend to the services, and on the

15*th.* To go to New Carmel, to meet the conference.

30*th.* The baptized Brother *Anthony*, of Irwin, departed this life yesterday. He had been for many years afflicted with a sore leg. Of late it appeared to heal, but this change was followed by other bad symptoms, and he was taken to the hospital. I saw him about three weeks ago, and he then assured me that all his hope was in Jesus; and, raising his hands upward, he added, "I will wait his good pleasure." To-day we committed his remains to their resting place.

June 6*th.* Went to Tryall, and met the young people.

10*th.* Being Whitsunday, we celebrated the holy communion with about half the number of our communicants; the lateness of the crop, which was partly occasioned by very heavy rains, prevented many attending. The roads being impassable, and the mill-yards wanting many former conveniences, occasion much distress and sickness among the people: Irwin estate was, however, exempt from these trials, and finished the sugar harvest a month since.

16*th.* The roads continue bad from daily rains; the cattle are almost exhausted, and the people are longing to see the close of this tedious and distressing crop-time.

July 4*th.* The aged Sister, *Ann Hall*, departed last night. She was baptized in 1826. We have reason to hope that she was received in mercy by our Saviour, in whom was all her trust. This afternoon we accompanied her remains to the grave. A respectable company was present, whom I addressed from the words, "Him that cometh to me I will in no-wise cast out."

Sunday, 8*th.* *Mary Sharp*, (whose husband had been murdered during the rebellion,) and two of her children, attended our service. We were glad to see her, and encouraged her to come more diligently to church.

26*th.* Visited the sick in Irwin hospital; among them the aged Sister *Molly Grignon*, nearly blind, but quite happy; possessing the hope of eternal life through Jesus Christ.

27*th.* There was a total eclipse of the sun. Many of the negroes were so alarmed, that they hastened to pray, thinking the last day was come. We hope this momentary fear of death and judgment may be of use to some careless sinners.

31*st.* I preached on Fairfield estate to a large company of negroes, some gentlemen also attending.

August 5*th.* Having previously conversed with 77 of our people, 67 partook of the Lord's Supper with us, and two were spectators as candidates for the same. The Rev. Messrs. Murray and Bleby attended our forenoon service, their own chapels being shut up.

9*th.* The baptized Brother *Philip* of Irwin, departed this life. He had for years been afflicted with the Lazarus-sickness; was baptized in 1830, and came as often as his strength permitted to church, seating himself in a corner to avoid observation. He was anxious to hear the word of life, and we trust found therein divine consolation to cheer his spirit while struggling with an afflicted tabernacle.

14*th.* The communicant Sister *Mary Hall* departed this life, after having been a great sufferer for many years, and often apparently near her end. But loving the house of God, she was sure to be in her place, if she could creep thither; she was with us at the last communion, very happy in spirit, and thanking the Lord for his supporting grace. She became a member of our Church in 1820, and was the first Sister belonging to Irwin estate who went with us to the Lord's table in 1821.

19*th.* Called to mind, with joyful hearts, the centenary jubilee of the Brethren's Missions to the heathen, and especially of the first to the Danish West India Islands, undertaken August 21st, 1732. We also remembered that yesterday it was 17 years since one of the Brethren's Missionaries first preached the word of the Cross in this neighborhood. It was a happy day to us, and we trust the remembrance of it will be useful and encouraging.

Sept. 13*th.* Was the funeral of our native assistant, *A. Longlands.* He was one of the first who joined us from Williamsfield; and, having counted the cost, he persevered, though he had often to experience the truth of that text, "All who will live godly in CHRIST JESUS must suffer persecution." After serving his Master forty years, he, with five others, claimed and obtained their liberty. He then retired, and earned his bred by job-work, living with his wife, a slave belonging to another estate. In general he was of a patient and forbearing disposition; and we had often reason to admire his confidence in the LORD under severe trials, and his hope that we should see better times. And this was specially the case, when the LORD added to our number, and favored us with many tokens for good on communion and prayer-days. About a fortnight since, he was seized with the prevailing fever, and sunk under its effects. His age was about 54 years.

30*th.* The Rev. Mr. Murray and 30 of his communicants partook with us of the holy communion, being deprived of their own chapel at Montego Bay. They afterward expressed their thankfulness, assuring us they would long remember the blessing they had enjoyed.

October 2*d.* Went to *Tryall*, and on the 3d to *Irwin*, to see the children, of whom anly 30 attended at the former place. At the latter, 100 hearers gave much attention to the words spoken.

14*th.* The children attended the schools, and the adults assembled in considerable numbers to the services of the day. Much sickness and fever prevailed on all the estates, and we visited many of our people in the sick-houses.

23*d.* Went to Fairfield to be present at the Mission-conference, and on the 28th had the favor to enjoy the holy communion with the congregation there.

November 2*d.* We proceeded from Fairfield to Malvern, to spend the Sunday at that station, now called New-Bethlehem. Here we staid till Monday, thankful for what we had seen and enjoyed; and with the assistance of our kind friends, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, of Lennox, arrived on the 9th safe at Irwin-hill.

11*th.* The married people assembled to-day in fellowship before the LORD, and were exhorted to follow the directions given in the word of GOD in reference to their particular state.

15*th.* Visited in the hospital at Irwin, and, among others, saw the communicant Brother *Frank Shaw*, who has been very ill, but is now in a convalescent state. He is a man of few words, but enjoying the consolations of the Spirit: his declarations were very satisfactory.

December 2d. The children from Irwin began to assemble, by direction of the overseer, three days in the week, to learn to read. Yesterday 28 attended, from 3 to 9 years of age, but most of them under 7.

9th. A woman was baptized, and a couple married.

Christmas. Though not so well attended as on former occasions, we had the pleasure to see most of our people from the neighboring estates, except Tryall. Six adults and four children were baptized, and we and our people were cheered by the gracious presence of our Lord while we celebrated his coming into the world to save us.

31st. The existing regulations not permitting our people to join us this night, we had only our family, including our day-scholars, to unite with us in prayer at the close of the year. We brought our thanksgivings to the LORD, for supporting us during this most trying period; in which, neither we nor our poor people have been forgotten by the Good Shepherd.

Though we have no increase in our numbers, we have much to be thankful for; our church has not only been spared, but is open to all who desire to come thither and worship before the LORD. There our spirits have often been cheered and our souls refreshed, when we appeared before Him.

In the year 1832, 9 adults and 19 children were baptized; two females received into the congregation; departed this life, 9 adults and 1 child; publicly excluded, 3; suspended, 14; 7 were admitted to the Lord's Supper, and 4 are become candidates; six couples were married.

Our congregation consists of 111 communicants; 20 candidates; 46 baptized; suspended, but not disowned, 14; in all, adults, - - - - - - -	191
Baptized children, acknowledged members, - -	196
To which may be added 30 candidates. Total	387

JAS. T. LIGHT.

FROM BROTHER J. ELLIS.

"*Irwin-Hill, April 23d,* 1833.

"DEAR BROTHER,—I addressed a few lines to you in the early part of this month, stating, that Sir H. Fitzherbert had offered to build a house and church, and give the land for a settlement in the parish of Vere; beside aiding in the support of the missionary. I hope you will do what lies in your power to forward an application which promises so many advantages for the attainment of our main object. Our call to have some kind of preaching place or settlement in Milegully likewise becomes urgent. One gentleman has offered 50*l.* toward it.

"Since the date of the letter referred to, we have had the satisfaction to meet at our Mission-conference, held at New-Carmel. We could there rejoice together with thanksgiving to

the LORD, that our several congregations have of late been more numerously collected on Sundays, and that the individuals have, generally speaking, manifested a greater earnestness for the word of life. We could all bear testimony, that the Passion-week and Easter season had been times of refreshing from on high; and were encouraged anew, as we felt our faith and hope strengthened, unitedly to commend our several flocks to the Great Shepherd and Bishop of our souls.

"The Sunday after Easter we were favored at Fairfield with a most friendly visit from our worthy governor and his lady, the Earl and Countess of Mulgrave. After attending divine service, Lady Mulgrave and the party visited the Female Refuge School, which has recently been commenced at Fairfield for the benefit of destitute young females, and of which the Countess of Mulgrave has become the patroness. The 11 girls who have been admitted, were briefly examined as to their attainments in the knowledge of Christian doctrine, and afterward united their voices in the best manner they are as yet able, in singing a hymn. Lady Mulgrave manifested much interest in the prosperity of this institution, which is highly encouraging to the ladies' committee, who have been instrumental in forming it. After partaking of some refreshment, and expressing their good wishes, as well as their sincere regard for our mission, his lordship and his party proceeded to a neighboring plantation, and the next morning to Spanish Town, the seat of government. Lady Mulgrave spent some weeks in the neighborhood of New-Carmel, which place both her ladyship and the governor favored with a visit.

"*Fairfield, May* 11*th.*

"You may easily suppose, that your account of the great deficiency in our funds is somewhat discouraging to us. In this island, we have around us on every side, though not within sound of the sabbath-bell, poor benighted heathen, ignorant of their lost condition as sinful beings, ignorant of the nature and value of their own immortal souls, and, of course, ignorant of the Saviour of the world. To evangelize these would be a delightful task; and the way on many sides seems to be open, but the means are wanting. They *cannot hear without a preacher; and how shall one preach, unless he be sent?* How much need have we, then, to pray the LORD of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest? and has he not already given the command, 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.' Who then can be so indifferent to this parting injunction of our LORD, as to withhold the word of life from perishing sinners. Surely our countrymen will not hesitate to co-operate to the full extent of their means, in a work of so great importance.

"At Fairfield, during the year 1832, 76 persons were baptized or received into our fellowship; 69 became candidates; 8 were

re-admitted; 45 admitted to the Holy Communion; 56 became candidates; and 3 were re-admitted. These, together with ourselves and the congregation at Fairfield, I would recommend anew to your faithful intercession. J. ELLIS."

FROM BROTHER JACOB ZORN.

"*Spring-Vale, April 15th*, 1833.

"DEAR BROTHER,—Your friendly letter of November 21st should have been answered long ago. One cause of delay was the illness of Sister Zorn and myself, who were attacked by fever at the same time, myself indeed but slightly, but my dear wife severely. From its effects she is now, thanks to our gracious LORD, gradually recovering. This has of course been, for the last two months, a draw-back on our activity; but we hope now, with new courage and thankful hearts, to resume our regular duties, trusting that the LORD will continue to bless our labors in his vineyard. During our illness and convalescence, we experienced the kindest attention from the members of Mr. M. Farquharson's worthy family at this place, and from our esteemed friends, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, of Hopeton, thus finding the promise of our LORD, Matt. xix. 29, 'Every one that has forsaken father or mother, &c.,' abundantly verified in our experience.

"In every sense it is indeed true, that the LORD's thoughts are not as our thoughts. The last year's insurrection seemed to raise impediments to our usefulness in every way, but yet '*He has not left himself without witness.*' Amid the trying scenes of that memorable year, we could, in a limited sense, apply the Apostle's words to ourselves: '*We were troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we were perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed.*' The little congregation at New Fulnec felt the shocks of the great enemy's assaults; but we thankfully perceived, that, with the exception of a few, our members were strengthened to withstand him in the day of temptation; and now we have hopes, that some who then wandered, will return to the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls. I do not allude to any participation in the rebellion, for in that none of our members took any part; but to the lamentable indifference to religion, which infected many who were previously considered in a hopeful way. At such seasons, the LORD separates the wheat from the chaff, frequently showing us how unable we are truly to discriminate, and causing us gladly to leave the final decision in his hands. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, our congregation has not diminished, but increased by upward of 30, so that at the conclusion of 1832, the number of souls under our charge was about 335, exclusive of 100 children.

"But it is not so much in the accession of numbers, as in the evidences of divine grace in the soul, that we recognise the LORD's blessing, and of this we are thankful to say, we have plain

proofs in the life and conversation of not a few of our people. There *are* a few who, we believe, 'count all things but loss, for the excellency of the knowledge of CHRIST JESUS our Lord;' and a number of others, who, though not so far advanced in the divine life, 'have steadfastly set their faces Zion-ward.' We are never more pleased than when any one comes with his Testament to inquire the sense of a passage, or to receive further elucidation of the subject of the public discourse, though we could wish that such instances were of more frequent occurrence.

"At the private conversations with our communicants before the last celebration of the Lord's Supper, I was gratified to find in most of them a great tenderness of conscience, and a willingness to forgive injuries. Circumstances will occur that call for mutual charity and forbearance, as in the case of one negro's pigs breaking into another's provision-ground (these grounds being at a distance of several miles from their own habitations), and destroying a great part of the produce he depended on for himself and family. May the LORD grant them all a larger measure of Christian graces.

"The late celebration of the Passion-week was blessed to many souls in our congregation. On Good-Friday the usual services were well attended; several proprietors who had not been in the habit of doing so, giving their negroes the day: and Easter-Sunday brought an overflowing congregation, to whom the joyful tidings of the LORD's resurrection were proclaimed. I am happy to be able to state, that, notwithstanding the general ill-will against 'sectarians,' among whom we are commonly classed in Jamaica, there are two families in this neighborhood who have invited me to preach regularly at their houses. With the LORD's blessing we hope they may become fields of usefulness. 'The Female Refuge School,' lately established at Fairfield, will likewise, it is hoped, lead souls to CHRIST. The institution was projected by several pious ladies of the established Church, and has met with unexpected success in obtaining subscribers. It was placed under Brother Ellis's inspection at Fairfield, as more likely to be permanent under his management, than under that of a clergyman who has no fixed residence; and, as the great majority of the members are of the Established Church, the institution forms a pleasing link between the two Churches for the attainment of benevolent purposes.

"Our dear Brother Light, from whom we part (though but, as we hope, for a season) with great reluctance, will be able, on reaching London, to give you a detailed and faithful account of what is going on here. Brother and Sister Ricksecker will take Brother Light's place till their return, and Mesopotamia will be supplied every fortnight from the adjoining stations.

"The rest of the Brethren and Sisters, as far as I know, are well; and the LORD continues to smile on their labors. Brother and Sister Haman, at Malvern, are much pleased at the prospects around them; many persons seem very anxious for the Word.

"We beg you not to forget us and the work committed to us, in your intercessions at the throne of grace. JACOB ZORN."

FROM BROTHER P. RICKSECKER.

"*Irwin-Hill, May 15th,* 1833.

"DEAR BROTHER,—Since the date of my last letter to you, I have passed through a season of severe trial, owing in part to the state of my health, and in part also to a variety of discouraging circumstances connected with our service at Mesopotamia. My journey to Spanish Town in November last, in obedience to the summons of the Committee of the House of Assembly, was performed under much bodily suffering. On my return home, I was so ill of fever as to be obliged to keep my bed for some days. My recovery was slow; yet I was able, through the gracious help of the LORD, to attend the Mission-conference at Spring-Vale on the 20th February. I afterward paid a short visit at New-Beaufort (or Petherton) for change of air, and thence proceeded to Irwin-Hill, agreeably to my appointment, to supply the place of our dear Brother Light during his visit in England. While at New-Beaufort, we visited Mesopotamia every fortnight; and as long as the present arrangement continues, our Brethren in Westmoreland, and at Spring-Vale, will undertake to care for the small flock belonging to that station, and for the religious instruction of the negroes on the estate. At New-Beaufort there is every encouragement for the Missionary; one Sunday we spoke individually with 84 candidates for baptism, and new people, beside holding three services, which were well attended. I consider this place superior in healthiness to that of any of our Jamaica stations; though higher than Fairfield, it is not so bleak, but altogether very agreeable for a weak constitution. On the 4th of May we reached Irwin-Hill, and Brother and Sister Light have since made us acquainted with the various circumstances of this little flock, as far as time would allow. It is very satisfactory, that the Irwin children are permitted to come to school three times in the week, and that there is an opportunity of doing some good to souls, by visiting the negroes on five contiguous estates. Last Sunday, the holy communion was celebrated here, and the LORD made the day one of especial blessing to all the participants. Many tears were shed by the negoes on taking leave of Brother and Sister Light, who purpose embarking either to-morrow or early on the 17th. May the LORD go with them, and the dear children who are to be their companions, and bring them safe to the desired haven. Pray for us, that we may be strengthened for the performance of our work at this place, and enabled to do something in the service of our Master.

P. RICKSECKER."

2. ST. KITT'S.

EXTRACT OF THE DIARY OF BETHESDA FOR THE YEAR 1832.

January 1*st.* Our church was filled with attentive hearers.

6*th.* Early in the morning, we had a shock of an earthquake. In the evening service, which was numerously attended, we called to mind the first manifestation of our Saviour to the heathen.

In these days we spoke with all the baptized and communicants. Many of them expressed their thanks for the blessings received at Christmas. One said, 'I praise our Saviour for humbling himself thus for my sake, and for his willingness to dwell in my heart.' Another, 'I know He has died to save me; therefore I trust in him, for I cannot preserve myself.' A third, 'We should all have been lost, but that CHRIST JESUS came into the world to save sinners.' A communicant said, 'I am favored to partake of the body and blood of JESUS, and always remember what he has done and suffered for me. He is more to me than husband, brother, mother, or friend.' Another said, 'I am not perfect: for, otherwise, the LORD would long ago have taken me to himself; but now he gives me time to be truly converted and delivered from sin.'

February 7*th.* We had an agreeable visit from Mr. Thompson, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who came to this island to establish an association. He inquired minutely into the state of this mission; encouraged us to be faithful in our important calling; and in the evening delivered a discourse to upward of 400 negroes in our church. He also visited our schools with satisfaction.

26*th.* Brother Seitz delivered his farewell discourse, being called to serve the new station at Bethel, near Profit estate.

March 19*th.* Among other patients, Brother Hoch visited *Lewis* of Crook-Lodge, who suffered greatly, and could get little or no rest. During Brother Hoch's conversation, he lay quite still and patient, and afterward expressed his wish soon to depart and be with CHRIST, begging his sister not to weep on his account, but faithfully to cleave to the LORD. In a few hours after, he breathed his last. He became a communicant in 1826, and from his youth had led a serious and moral life. Speaking with the new people, we had the pleasure to find that the Good Shepherd follows the straying sheep, and causes them to return to himself, with repentance on account of their sins.

April 1*st.* Was our prayer-day. The LORD granted to Brother Hoch strength to perform all the duty, though his eyes had lately failed him so much that the doctor had prohibited all reading and writing.

16*th.* Brother Hoch was so far recovered that he could perform the services of the Passion-week. Brother Robbins returned to us from *Profit*, and we had a blessed celebration of Good-Friday. Our spacious church could not contain the number of attentive hearers; and we pray the LORD, that he might here see of the

travail of his soul, and be satisfied with a great reward for his sufferings and death. On Easter-Sunday, we rejoiced to see a very large assemblage of negroes partake of the blessings of this important festival.

29th. We had 35 Brethren and Sisters with us who had become communicants, and 28 who had been received into the congregation since Easter last year.

May 13th. 289 communicants partook with us of the Lord's Supper.

30th. We and our fellow-inhabitants in this island kept a prayer and fast-day, humbling ourselves before the LORD, and praying him to avert the danger which seems to threaten us from the cholera.

During this month Brother Hoch diligently visited the sick, and had peculiar satisfaction in conversing with the communicant *John Philip*, whose heart overflowed with thanks to our Saviour, for his mercy in bringing him out of the world and the service of sin to his Church on earth.

June 10th. Whitsunday, we had not many negroes with us to celebrate this festival; but the LORD was with us, and we commended ourselves to the guidance of his Spirit.

July. In the beginning of this month many sick members of the congregation were visited, among whom was *Barbara.* She could not sufficiently express the joy she felt in the prospect of soon beholding her Saviour face to face; and often interrupted Brother Hoch's discourse and prayer, by exclaiming, 'O what mercy! O my Redeemer!' We received the disagreeable tidings, that on one estate all the negroes had stopped work, and would no more obey their masters. About 160 of them were soon brought to terms, and returned to their duty. But these troubles had an unpleasant effect on our people, and few came to speak with us individually previous to the holy communion on the 8th.

27th. Brother Kochte arrived from Antigua to serve the Mission at Bethesda, and was introduced to the congregation by Brother Hoch. He preached his introductory sermon on *August 5th.*

Aug. 13th. Brother Hoch went to W. and obtained from the proprietor leave to attend his negroes, whom he wishes to have instructed in the Christian religion. He has lately arrived from England, and has brought us a parcel of school-books which are very welcome. Brother Hoch also visited a sick negro Sister, and found her full of confidence in her Saviour. Her heathen relations have given her a great deal of trouble, by insinuating that she had been bewitched by an Obeah-man.

The Lord's Supper was attended by 252 communicants; 4 were confirmed, and all seemed to be deeply impressed with the remembrance of the dying love of the Redeemer.

About 130 children attend our schools. Sometimes, however, fewer are able to come. On the 7th we had only 77.

To-day, one who had been a poor straying sheep came, and, with many tears, expressed great sorrow for his transgression,

which he now frankly confessed, though formerly he had denied every particular. He attributed his fall to disobedience and self-conceit.

21*st.* The Brethren Hoch and Kochte went to Basseterre to join our Brethren in the celebration of the centenary jubilee of the Brethren's missions. A letter of congratulation had been written, and sent to our fellow-missionaries in the Danish West India islands. A post-celebration with our negro congregation was held the following Sunday.

24*th.* In the evening the wind rose to such a storm that we expected a hurricane, and fastened every door and window; but, by God's mercy, no damage was done to the premises.

26*th.* Our church was crowded with negroes at the celebration of the jubilee, and the discourses treated of the blessing conferred on the negro race by the preaching of the Gospel in so many of the islands.

September 5*th*, and following week, 262 negroes came to speak with us.

7*th.* Held a meeting with 86 married couples, who were exhorted to walk worthy of the Gospel in their peculiarly important state.

October 15*th.* We conversed with the teachers in our school, and made some new regulations for the benefit of the children, both on the plantations and when assembled with us. 187 children belong to the school, of whom 20 can read fluently. As most of the teachers can read, though not always able to understand Scripture-texts, they rejoiced to hear that every Monday evening they would have the advantage of receiving particular instruction in the Scriptures.

November 3*d*, and following days, we spoke with 290 new people, several of whom confessed, with expressions of deep sorrow, that they had engaged in sinful amusements. We perceived with much concern, that the present spirit of libertinism leads many heathen negroes to make a mock of religion, and to laugh at those who attend Christian instruction.

9*th.* Brother Hoch visited the native assistant, *King*. After expressing his love to and trust in the Saviour, who comforted him in great pain and distress of body, he said, "But what have I to complain of? Jesus has suffered much more upon the cross for me, and I have a kind master in Mr. Adamson. He sends me food and refreshment every day. I pray the Lord to bless him for it. I have never done any work for him since he bought the estate, yet he takes care of me with the greatest kindness." He begged us with tears to express his gratitude to his master.

23*d.* We heard that this worthy negro Brother had departed this life. He joined our congregation in 1820, and was appointed an assistant in 1825. He had truly experienced grace and deliverance from sin by the blood of Jesus. He attended our church whenever practicable, and found special comfort in the word of the cross. His illness was of a painful nature, but his soul was engaged in converse with the Lord his Saviour. Whenever we

visited him, we received a blessing for our own souls. He prayed fervently for himself, his Brethren, the Church, and the whole negro race. O! that the LORD would grant us more such faithful and heavenly-minded members of our congregation!

29th. The Brethren Hoch and Kochte went to the new place on Profit's plantation, and visited the people in their houses at Deepbay.

December 1st, being Advent-Sunday, about 100 adults and 60 children attended the chapel, to whom Brother Kochte delivered a discourse on the manifestation of our LORD. Before the close of the year, we spoke with the communicants and baptized. We found much cause for thankfulness, in tracing the work of the LORD and his Spirit in the hearts of most of our people.

24th. We were joined by 50 negroes in the celebration of Christmas-eve. Many had to work to a late hour, and some staid to receive Christmas presents, which they had long been expecting.

27th. At 1 o'clock, P. M., Brother Hoch delivered the discourse on the close of the year. Afterward, the children had a love-feast, at which many adults were present. They joined in singing Christmas and other hymns. As many friends in England and Scotland had sent us presents for the school-children, we distributed them as rewards to the most deserving. Many who do not come regularly to school, but had walked some miles during the night, were not forgotten. We counted 212 children, several of whom read in the New-Testament.

30th. We had a crowded auditory, a circumstance which shows that the negroes have not lost their relish for the word of GOD, and proves an encouragement to us.

31st. We concluded the year in our usual manner, with prayer and thanksgiving. The congregation at Bethesda consists of 1201 persons, 422 being communicants; and 544 children; 235 are baptized, but not yet communicants; to which we add the new people, making a total of negroes under our care of 1871.

SAMUEL HOCH. C. F. KOCHTE.

FROM BROTHER C. F. KOCHTE.

"*Basseterre, May 25th*, 1833.

"DEAR BROTHER,—As long as the earthquakes, by which this island was so fearfully shaken, continued, the crowds of persons of all ranks and colors that flocked to our church were so great, that not one-half of them could be accommodated; but, since these visitations have become less frequent and severe, many, as was to be expected, have fallen back into their former state of carnal security. Nevertheless, I am thankful to say, that not a few souls have during this period of alarm been brought to a true conviction of sin and sincere repentance, and I trust also to a lively faith in the Saviour. The number of our regular hearers is still very considerable, and much emotion is frequently perceptible, especially among our communicants, at the service

appointed for them. As to our outward condition, you will not wonder if we feel it somewhat insecure; it seems to us as if the whole island was undermined by subterranean passages, and *the foundations of the earth were out of course.* Help us to pray the more fervently, that we may build ourselves up on CHRIST the only sure foundation,—*The Rock which will unshaken stay,—When heaven and earth are fled away.*

"It is a subject of deep regret to us all, that we are unable, for want of funds, to build a church at the new station, Bethel. The prospect of collecting a flourishing congregation in that neighborhood appears as bright as ever. The negroes in that division of the island are in a state of simplicity very favorable for the reception of the Gospel; which is no longer the case with the dwellers in town and its neighborhood.

"On the 20th March, I moved to Basseterre with my family, to supply the place of Brother Robbins, who, with his wife and a company of children, including our own daughter, embarked for England on the 24th. You may easily suppose that we felt much at parting from our dear child, who on her part felt so desirous to enjoy the advantages of a regular education, that she was enabled to manifest a degree of firmness very uncommon in her years. After she had come on board the vessel, seeing her mother greatly affected, she said, 'Dear mother, better be gone.' May the LORD go with her, and be her guide and protector through the dangerous paths of childhood and of youth, giving her grace to seek him early, and to cleave to him with all her heart!

"On the night of their departure, we again experienced a smart shock of an earthquake, which lasted a considerable time, and appears to have been felt in Antigua. These concussions continued more or less through the month of April, though with less violence than during the two preceding months. On the 4th of May, we were again visited by a pretty severe one. When it took place, I happened to be in a large stone building, (which had suffered greatly from the earthquakes in February, and had been abandoned by its possessor,) paying a visit to an old communicant of our congregation, then on her death-bed. About ten persons were present in the room, and we were on our knees engaged in prayer. I cannot describe my feelings at the awful moment. The whole building creaked, like a ship laboring in a severe gale; and yet even this is but a faint comparison."

July 6th. "Our church continues to be well attended, yet we should be truly thankful to discern a larger measure of spiritual life among the members of our congregation. Encouraging as appearances are, there is still much room for improvement. The Sunday school here is a means of much good. About 300 children frequent it regularly. Of the evening schools at Basseterre, held on Monday and Tuesday, I cannot speak as favorably. Perhaps the day-schools recently established on several estates, are one cause of the thin attendance.

"At Bethesda the school is well attended; the average number

of children being about 150: but the progress made is rather slow; the time allowed for instruction being too limited. We beseech you to remember us and our negro flocks in this island in your intercessions at the throne of grace."

3. ANTIGUA.

EXTRACT OF THE DIARY OF CEDAR-HALL, FOR 1832.

January 1*st.* About 130 children were in attendance at our Sunday school. Brother and Sister Simon were present most of the time, and assisted in giving instruction. This practice they are anxious, as far as possible, to continue every Sunday, in the hope that the parents may be thereby induced to send their children more regularly, and the latter may be excited to greater diligence.

2*d.* Brother Bayne visited the sick on Monteros, and found the aged Sister *Susanna* in a very weak state, but eager to receive spiritual comfort. A few days before, she had fallen down and broken her arm. He afterward visited other old and afflicted people in their houses; many negroes assemble on these occasions, and eagerly listen to that which is read and spoken.

15*th.* In the course of the week, we spoke with the baptized and candidates belonging to the Windward division of our congregation. Among the former, a step-son of one of our assistants, formerly a wild and idle boy, addicted to pilfering and running away, has, by the blessing of God on his attendance at our chapel at St. John's, become quite an altered character, and since his baptism, about two years ago, he has conducted himself so well as to be an ornament to our Church and school. A proof of what the grace of God can effect in the worst of sinners.

18*th.* Spoke for the first time this year with the communicants. *Joseph B.*, an assistant, expressed himself as follows:—'I know I am a poor, weak sinner; but when I *feel* my weakness, I beg the Lord again to strengthen me by his grace, to renew me by his great power, and to cause me to follow him with all my heart. Sometimes I feel quite cold, and without love to him. Then I pray him fervently, to send down into my heart that fire of love which he showed toward me when he suffered death for me on the cross, that I may love him who so loved me, and do something for him who has done so much for me.'

February 1*st.* Among other sick whom Brother Bayne visited at Dark-Valley, he found the communicant *Matthias* apparently in a dying state, but quite sensible. He spoke of his trust in the Lord's mercy, and his hope that he would cleanse him from sin, and receive him to himself. He thankfully attended to the Missionary, who encouraged him to apply to our all-sufficient Saviour, whose blood cleanseth from all sin. The communicant *Flora* showed by her conversation and tears, that the Lord, during her late sickness, had drawn her closer to himself; and it was evident she considered his chastisements as a token of his love.

March 4th. This was our adult prayer-day, and 3 persons were added to the congregation by reception; 4 were re-admitted to the same, and 9 were admitted to the class of candidates for baptism.

19th. Brother Bayne administered the holy communion to some old and infirm people on Greencastle estate. After blind *Jonathan* and some others had partaken of it in his house, Brother B. went to the house of *Ruth*, who is chiefly confined to her bed. Being asked how she did, she answered, 'I am a poor, weak, sickly creature, unable to help myself. If I creep out of bed, and fall down, I cannot rise; I must remain so till that good woman' (pointing to one who cared for her) 'comes to help me. I have nothing in this world to care for. I know the LORD loves me, poor good-for-nothing sinner, and shed his blood on the cross for me. I beg him to wash me from all my sins in that blood, and to let me go to rest with him. I wish to go home! If it be his time to-night, I would gladly go to him.'

April 1st. Being the meeting of what is called, 'The Valley Sick Club,' (the members subscribing a shilling currency per month,) Brother Harvey came from Spring Gardens to preach. The company assembled were so numerous, that the church could not contain them; and the dining-room adjoining was also crowded with attentive hearers. Afterward, the members had a love-feast, and Brother Newby exhorted them to true union of spirit; adding, that like the first Christians, each should consider his and her subscriptions common to all; for, when self alone is the object, the LORD cannot be expected to command his blessing.

15th, Palm Sunday. The public service was numerously attended; after which, 253 communicants of our Leeward division partook of the Lord's Supper. The meetings during the Passion-week were unusually well attended.

On *Good-Friday* and *Easter-Sunday*, we had services in the school-room as well as the church; and the LORD made this a season of refreshing to many.

29th. Those members of the congregation, who during the year had been advanced in Church-privileges, were invited to the usual service. Of the 83 belonging to their number, only 51 could be present, many being kept away by sickness. We have hope that most, if not all, really value their privileges.

May 12th. Brother Simon was called to visit an excluded man, named *Joseph*, who, fearing his own request might not be attended to, as he had led a disorderly life for some years, had got the manager to intercede for him in writing. Brother S. found him in a truly penitent state; and his expressions of sorrow for his vileness and unworthiness moved those assembled around him to tears. Fully convinced that the HOLY GHOST had wrought in his heart a repentance not to be repented of, Brother Simon re-admitted him. He expressed his thankfulness for this favor in a very feeling manner.

June 4th. We visited the sick on S. in the negro houses.

Michael, who has been sick for a considerable time, expressed resignation to the LORD's will, saying, "Let the LORD do what he pleases with me; if I live, I desire to live to him; if I die, I wish to die to him; and I trust he will receive me, poor sinner." A number of old and infirm negroes assembled in his room, and, while part of the First Epistle of St. Peter was read and expounded, great attention prevailed.

8*th*. This day was appointed by a proclamation of the governor and council, as a day of prayer and supplication to Almighty GOD, that he would in mercy spare this island, and preserve us from the cholera, now raging in many countries in Europe. As the negroes were exempt from labor, we had so numerous an attendance at church, that we were obliged to divide the congregation. O that we may be all led to judge ourselves, that we be not judged of the LORD!

10*th*, *Whitsunday*. The public service was numerously attended. 130 children were at school, and 214 members of the Leeward division had a blessed enjoyment of the holy communion.

13*th*. Speaking with our new people, a youth, whose manners were remarkably civil, addressed us, saying, "I come this day to give myself up to CHRIST. About 2 years ago, I behaved very foolishly, and was ashamed to come here again; for I was baptized in Spring Gardens, but neglected to come here, thinking it was not necessary. Now, since CHRIST has brought me on the right path, I trust he will keep me in it, pardon all my sins, and own me as his child." His whole conversation convinced us of his sincerity.

21*st*. Sister Newby was to-day attacked by apoplexy, and on the

23*d*. Her departure appeared drawing near. We assembled around her bed, while she was commended to the blessing and care of the Good Shepherd.

27*th*. This morning Sister Newby, after long suffering from illness previous to the last attack, finished her race here below. She departed in the most gentle manner, aged 62 years and 8 months. She has, with her husband, served the congregation at Cedar-Hall upward of 18 years. In the evening her remains were conveyed to Spring Gardens.

28*th*. We joined our Brethren and Sisters there; and at one o'clock the funeral took place, and was attended by several of the neighboring managers.

30*th*. Was appointed by the attorney of Greencastle as a day of thanksgiving to GOD, for having enabled them safely to finish their sugar-crop. About noon the Brethren Newby and Bayne arrived there, and the negroes having been assembled in the boiling-house, Brother N. addressed them from Luke xi. 3. All paid great attention, while he showed them their dependence on GOD, and reminded them of the many mercies they had experienced.

July 8*th*. We commemorated the Lord's death in the holy

communion, and were joined by 207 of our members of the Windward division.

19*th.* Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, a tremendous fire broke out among the negro dwellings in York's estate, which is about three quarters of a mile from Cedar-Hall. Every thing being now very dry, and the houses thatched with the withered leaves of the sugar-cane, it appeared as if not only these cabins, but the mansion-house, being to leeward, would also fall a prey to the devouring flames. Next day we learned that about 20 negro dwellings had been burned, but the mansion-house had been preserved.

27*th.* Brother Kochte and family having left St. John's, pursuant to his call to serve the mission in St. Kitt's, Brother and Sister Bayne went thither; Brother Newby promising to continue to assist Brother and Sister Simon at Cedar-Hall.

August 6*th.* Brother Simon set off to visit several estates. On R. F. he administered the communion to 19 aged and infirm members. He afterward visited *Susanna*, who is confined to her bed, and longing earnestly to be at home with the LORD, with whom she already enjoys sweet communion. She said, "Though I am generally alone, yet the converse with my Saviour prevents the time appearing long."

12*th.* An unusual number of persons attended the church. In the congregation-meeting two couples were married. In the evening Brother Simon went to New-Division, to hold a meeting in a newly-built house of one of our brethren. Between two and three hundred assembled, who attentively listened to the word preached.

18*th.* Agreeably to a request from the proprietor of Dark-Valley, Brother and Sister Simon went thither to celebrate a thanksgiving-day at the conclusion of their sugar-harvest, after which they had some edifying conversation with the family.

21*st.* The centenary jubilee of our missions was celebrated here, and proved a blessing to many. At our first meeting, Brother Newby, after singing and prayer, read some extracts from the history of our missions; and in the following meetings an account was given of the first beginning of the mission in St. Thomas. A few white persons were present, who appeared to take much interest in the celebration.

September 9*th.* The married members of our Church were reminded of the peculiar duties of their station. 107 couples attended the services appointed for them.

18*th.* Brother and Sister Simon were invited to visit the sick daughter of the proprietor of a neighboring estate, who, when in health, had often attended our chapel. She expressed her faith in CHRIST, and had evidently learned to know that it was good for her "to be afflicted."

26*th.* Brother and Sister Simon went to New-Division and York, to begin a school for the children on those plantations. Two teachers were engaged.

October 14*th.* This was our adult prayer-day. In the congre-

gation-meeting 9 persons were received, all of whom, except two females, had been baptized as children by the Brethren: 8 were re-admitted. As most of the old negroes are baptized, and the younger ones have been baptized as children, adult baptisms become more and more of rare occurrence.

November 1*st.* A negro brother having been accused of a crime, acknowledged to us, that, though he had not committed it, yet, having intended to do so, he felt he was condemned in the sight of God, and needed his pardon and forgiveness.

20*th.* To-day we all went to town to be present at the Mission Conference, and then had an after-celebration of the memorial day of the 13th, pledging ourselves to serve our Lord and Saviour with renewed faithfulness.

21*st.* We again conversed with the Leeward division of the communicants. An old brother said, "When I think of my great sinfulness, and of my Saviour's great goodness and mercy to me, I am astonished, and hardly know what to say."

25*th.* Brother Harvey preached in the morning, and in the afternoon joined us in partaking of the holy communion. 260 members were present.

December 15*th.* Brother and Sister Morrish, who are appointed to serve the mission at St. John's, having arrived there, Brother and Sister Bayne returned to their duties here, to our and their great satisfaction.

Christmas-day. A multitude assembled for public service, whom Brother Newby addressed. Afterward, a number went away, but others arrived to take their place, and a second public service was equally crowded.

26*th.* On the second Christmas-day our meetings are usually better attended than on any other day; but a very heavy fall of rain during the night and morning prevented many coming to church.

27*th.* The third holiday was appointed particularly for the edification of the children, but a considerable number of adults attended. The children, in number 230, were first addressed in the school-room, and then had a love-feast in the church, during which some of them repeated texts of Scripture and hymns, and joined with loud voices in singing.

31*st.* In the evening a large number of people assembled to join us in concluding the year; and the Lord granted us to feel that peace and comfort, which the world can neither give nor take away.

At the close of 1832, the congregation at Cedar-Hall consisted of

862	Communicants.
470	Baptized and candidates for the communion.
504	New people and candidates for baptism.
497	Baptized children under 12 years of age.

In all 2333 persons.

H. F. Simon. Joseph Newby. George Bayne.

FROM BROTHER BENNET HARVEY.

"*St. John's, April 30th*, 1833.

"Dear Brother,—On the evening of Good-Friday, we had the unexpected pleasure of welcoming Brother and Sister Möhne in the midst of us, on which occasion we united together in thanking the Lord for the mercy and protection vouchsafed to them on their passage. They will remain for the present in town, to enable Brother and Sister Morrish to pay a visit to one of our country stations, for the benefit of Sister M.'s health. These, our dear fellow-laborers, are at Gracebay, where I am sure they will receive every degree of kind attention from Brother and Sister Coleman. The day-school at St. John's continues to be pretty well attended by the negro children.

May 23d—July 4.

"Mr. Thomson, the agent of the Bible Society, is again with us. The anniversary of our branch, called St. John's North Association, was held in our school-house last week, and numerously attended by persons of different denominations. Indeed these meetings seem to bring together ministers and churches in a way that nothing else has ever done. Another meeting is to be held at the school-house next week, to form a Ladies' Bible Association for this town and neighborhood. In 1831, the sum collected by us for the Bible Society, I regret to say, was not more than seventeen shillings and six-pence. In 1832, (when our association was formed), and up to the present date, we have collected about 50*l.* currency. May the Lord give his abundant blessing to the efforts now in progress for the dissemination of his holy word.

"Brother and Sister Zetsche, from Tobago, arrived a few days ago.

FROM BROTHER J. COLEMAN.

"*Gracebay, May 28th*, 1833.

"Dear Brother,—Since we removed from Gracehill to this station, we have found abundant occupation both for head and hands. Among the first employments in which we were called to engage, was the very necessary repair of our Mission-premises. Heartily desiring to co-operate with our dear Brethren in their endeavors to promote economy, I have felt it my duty to give as much personal assistance to the workmen employed in these repairs, as my strength permitted; and many an hour have I consequently spent laboring with them under the burning sun: nor has my dear wife been less assiduous in her attention to domestic concerns.

"I hope ere long to write to you at some length, concerning the state of the school and congregation attached to this place. I can only to-day state a few particulars. The Lent, Passion,

and Easter seasons I may truly declare to have been times of refreshing from the presence of the LORD, both to our own negro flocks, and many strangers who attended our church. During Lent a series of discourses were delivered on the person, work, and atoning death of our Saviour, which I believe were blessed to the hearts of many hearers, as well as to the preacher himself. During the Passion-week, beside holding the usual services at Gracebay, I read portions of the history of the last days of our Redeemer, on all the estates on which there are negroes belonging to our Church, to the great joy of the aged and infirm, the sick, and the watchmen on the estates, who cannot often attend a place of worship. On Easter-morning, our large court presented one of the most lively and devotional scenes I have ever witnessed. Our negro brethren and sisters, all neatly dressed in white, had assembled with astonishing stillness, and formed themselves (unknown to us) into a dense oblong ring. On going out and ascending a platform raised for that purpose at one end of the court, my feelings had well nigh overpowered me. Never before had I so lively a perception of the peace to be enjoyed by waiting souls, at this solemn service. At twelve o'clock was the public service from 118 *Ps.* ver. 24, and at 4 P. M., a meeting for the members of the congregation. Many afterward declared, that they had on this occasion received a more lively impression of the important truth, 'We are bought with the blood of CHRIST,' than ever before, and that they were in consequence determined through grace to glorify him in their bodies and their spirits, which are his.

"You have doubtless heard of the state of extreme debility to which Sister Morrish was reduced. I am thankful to say, tha she is already considerably improved in her general health, though still very weak. My dear wife and myself continue by GOD's mercy tolerably well, and it is our earnest desire to labor in the vineyard of our gracious Master, while it is called to-day. Remember us in your prayers.

4. BARBADOES.

EXTRACT OF THE DIARY OF MOUNT-TABOR, FOR 1832.

January 1*st.* When we entered last year, little did we think that before its close we should exchange our chapel for a stable; but GOD our Saviour whom we love, praise, and adore, is not a GOD dwelling in temples made with hands, but in the hearts of the humble and the contrite. We pray him that many of that description may be found during this new year in our congregation.

8*th.* Three new people were added to the class of candidates. One of them is a person remarkable for her good sense and prudence, and, we trust, will one day be usefully employed in the congregation.

9*th.* I obtained leave to preach every month at G.'s plantation.

May the LORD grant that many heathen who there sit in darkness, may behold the light of the Gospel, and walk in it.

February 1*st.* So many came to the evening service, that our place would not hold them. May our Saviour bless the word spoken, and enlighten their hearts by faith in his atonement.

12*th.* Hitherto we have not been able to have service on Sunday evening. To-day we recommenced it, and had a numerous congregation.

15*th.* We laid the foundation of our dwelling-house, and, on the 21st, that of the new church, with the usual solemnities. We have had great difficulty in clearing away the rubbish; but the stones of the old house have come into good use. We have 33 people employed, nor can we be sufficiently thankful to the LORD for preserving our health, exposed as we are to the heat of a burning sun.

20*th.* We spoke with all our communicants, and heard many encouraging declarations, of the value they set upon the word of the cross.

26*th.* We spoke with all our new people and candidates. A negro woman being encouraged to draw near in prayer to our Saviour, replied, 'Yes, I know by experience, that he helps me when I have to attend my master's family; I pray him that I may do it to their satisfaction, and he hears me.'

April 17*th.* We raised the roof of our church, and provided all the workmen with a plentiful meal.

May 16*th.* Was a day of prayer and humiliation appointed by government, to implore the LORD to avert the scourge of the cholera, now prevailing in England and America. A crowded congregation assembled, to whom discourses were delivered, both in our dwelling and at the building-ground.

27*th.* To-night, for the first time, we slept in our new dwelling, thanking the LORD for his help, and the health he had granted us to enjoy in our late uncomfortable residence.

June 18*th.* I was called to a sick woman on *Belmount.* She requested me to baptize her; but I found her quite ignorant of the way of salvation, which she hoped to obtain merely by the ceremony of baptism. I directed her to seek pardon through the atonement of the Redeemer, and then prayed with her. After visiting her various times, and hearing from her friends that she had really taken refuge to the LORD, I acceded to her wish, most feelingly expressed, and baptized her. A few days after, she departed, and I trust in the faith of CHRIST.

29*th.* I visited a sick negro woman at Haynesfield. On asking her whether she thought herself fit to go to heaven, she said, 'No, master, but I pray my Saviour to prepare me for it;' which I was glad to hear; for, most of the negroes answer this question with, 'My heart is good, and I have done nothing amiss.'

July 13*th.* Toward night it blew a storm from the N. E., which rose to such a height about 11 o'clock, as to make our walls tremble. About midnight, the wind veered to the S. E., and

blew with such violence that we began to make preparations to take refuge in the cellar; but, by God's mercy it moderated toward morning, and no damage was done, though our doors and windows could not be properly fastened.

August 10*th*. In our evening meeting, we called to mind the visitation we had experienced last year; and, on the following day, when the same subject was publicly treated of, our chapel was crowded with attentive hearers. O that the Lord would make these displays of his power the means of awakening the hearts of poor sinners, that they may be prepared for his coming to judgment.

September 23*d*. We had again a violent storm, and, in the morning, saw a great part of the neighboring country inundated.

30*th*. We spoke with the communicants. One of them expressed himself thus:—'The greatest enjoyment on earth is to feel the love of our Saviour in the heart. The words that I hear of him in our church accompany me daily, and are food to my soul.'

October. During the first week of this month, we spoke with 51 new people, and were delighted to perceive that the word of the cross, which we have the favor to preach, shows its divine power in the hearts of the blind heathen.

20*th*. We went to Sharon to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the new church. The beauty of the weather caused a great company of negroes and white people to attend the ceremony, which was conducted with much solemnity, and under a lively perception of the presence of our Lord and Saviour.

November 8*th*. We had the pleasure to see a number of young people from Newcastle and Clifton in our school; and pray that more from that neighborhood may be led to seek the one thing needful.

December 4*th*. We went to Sharon, and took leave of our fellow-laborers, Brother and Sister Morrish, who are called to Antigua. We have had much pleasure and edification in our intercourse with them.

[Here follows an account of the consecration of the newly built church, for particulars of which solemnity, see p. 93 of Vol. V.]

24*th*. A full congregation attended the celebration of the nativity of Christ, and to hear the history of Christmas-eve.

25*th*. We were delighted to see our spacious church twice filled with a crowded auditory. Many were present in our assembly for the first time; and the Lord's blessing attended the celebration. Both yesterday and to-day the children sung a Christmas anthem.

31*st*. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson favored us with a visit. Mr. T. addressed the congregation in an impressive and instructive discourse at the close of the year.

We closed the year with praise and thanksgiving to the Lord for numberless mercies, and also for the health he has granted us during our multifarious labors; and particularly that he has blessed

the preaching of his word, and caused it to bring forth fruit in the hearts of many. We also wish to express our gratitude for the great assistance we have received in the re-building of this place, and pray the LORD to bless all our benefactors.

At the close of 1832, the congregation consists of 121 baptized, among whom are 30 communicants; to these may be added 75 candidates and new people, in all 196 persons, whom, with ourselves, we commend to your love and prayers.

J. G. and M. ZIPPEL.

FROM BROTHER J. G. ZIPPEL.

"*Mount Tabor, May 8th*, 1833.

"DEAR BROTHER,—Your packet consigned to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Haynes, was duly delivered to us, on the arrival of those worthy friends in Barbadoes. I need not tell you, how sincerely we rejoiced to see them once more resident on their own estate, and to enjoy their kind and valuable co-operation in the work we are permitted to carry on. I believe it is their earnest desire, that the negroes under their control may receive the Gospel and be led in the way to life eternal; and that they account it an honor to be in any degree instrumental in furthering this blessed object. Nor do their hopes and wishes remain altogether unfulfilled. I cannot indeed venture to affirm that there has been any remarkable awakening among the negro population around us, since the establishment of the mission at Mount Tabor; yet we have sufficient evidence that the word of reconciliation has found entrance into the heart of many a poor heathen, and has approved itself the power of GOD unto salvation, to many who had spent the greater portion of their days in the service of sin. If the LORD continues to bless our poor endeavors, we may hope, in due time, to see cheering fruit of our labors among the rising generation. Since the return of Mrs. H. to Bellmount, the children of Haynesfield estate are brought regularly to the day-school, and their diligence as well as their punctuality in attendance are greatly increased.

"Brother Taylor has, I believe, already given you particulars of the solemn consecration of our new church on the 23d December last, (see p. 93.) It was indeed a day of especial blessing and encouragement to us and our whole negro flock, for which we thanked the LORD with our whole heart. Nor did we on this occasion omit gratefully to call to mind the generous exertions of our Christian friends, in Great Britain and elsewhere, who, out of love to the Redeemer, and zeal for the extension of his kingdom, had so spontaneously and liberally come forward to assist us in the accomplishment of this work. You will be glad to hear that our Brethren at Sharon find their sphere of useful activity continually enlarging, by the applications made to them to give religious instruction to the negroes, on a number of estates more

or less distant from the settlement. One of these applications was accompanied by offers of pecuniary assistance.

"The number of adults baptized at Sharon from Easter 1832, to Easter 1833, is 86; beside whom, 3 were received into church-fellowship, and 33 admitted to the holy communion. At Mount-Tabor, 13 were baptized within the same period, 11 received into church-fellowship, and 3 admitted to the Lord's Supper. We commend these souls to your especial remembrance at the throne of grace."

5. TOBAGO.

FROM BROTHER J. COATES.

"*Montgomery, June 27th,* 1833.

"Dear Brother,—We arrived here on the 17th February, after a passage of 6 days from Antigua, the scene of our first labors in the missionary vineyard, and of many mercies experienced at the hand of our gracious Lord. We humbly trust the Lord will be with us here also, and enable us to serve him acceptably.

"You will have been informed before this time of the afflicting bereavement this Mission has sustained, by the very sudden departure of Brother Wright on the 4th of May. He was attacked on the first of that month by apoplexy, and though medical assistance was immediately procured, (the doctor being at the very time in the house, in attendance on Sister Coates,) all the means resorted to for the preservation of his life proved unavailing. On the second day, it appeared as if some amendment had taken place; but the following morning he lost his recollection, and experienced a violent paroxysm which continued till toward evening. He then for a few hours became calm and collected, and having sent for Brother Zetsche, he requested him to offer up a prayer commending his departing spirit into the hands of his Redeemer. After a restless night, he gently breathed his last between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning. The interment took place the following day, and was attended by a large company of negroes, who seemed much affected by the loss they had sustained. Brother and Sister Zetsche have since proceeded to Antigua, pursuant to the call they had previously received; so that we are for the present left alone to attend to the Missionary work in this island. We feel that we stand in especial need of the sympathy and prayers of all our dear Brethren and Sisters: the more so, since my dear wife has scarcely recovered from a severe attack of fever, which befel her toward the end of April, and under which she was suffering at the time of Brother Wright's sudden illness. At one time it was scarcely expected that she would recover, but the Lord heard our prayers on her behalf, and sent help in the time of greatest need.

I am happy to say that the church continues to be well attended, and that there is an evident desire among the negroes

around us to hear the word of God. The ignorance of the negro population in general is however extreme; the majority seem to think, that if they are only baptized, all is right, and there is no occasion for them to take any further thought about the salvation of their souls. Yet even this gross darkness, we trust, will by degrees give way before the light of the Gospel of Christ.

IV. SOUTH AFRICA.

EXTRACT OF THE DIARY OF ENON, FOR 1832.

June. One of our people killed an elephant at some distance from the settlement, and brought the tusks here. As these animals are every where hunted for the sake of their tusks, they withdraw from the habitations of men, and by and by we shall have none of them left in our neighborhood. The most troublesome creature to us is the porcupine, which does great mischief to the gardens in the nights. The Hottentots watch for them, and one was shot about this time. It was about the size of a common pig, and the flesh was eaten by the natives.

We received a message from the Bushman's River, that a child baptized by us had departed this life. Her parents had lived there for some time. The Hottentots, without any necessity, like to change their dwellings; and this disposition leads some of them to quit the settlements to the destruction of both soul and body.

7th. The communicants were spoken with individually previous to the holy communion. Thirty men and 63 women called upon us for that purpose. Some spoke with feeling of the state of their souls, to this effect:—Our natural corruption often prevents our living in communion with our Saviour. Sometimes we feel peace and enjoyment, and, shortly afterward, we perceive our deficiencies with dismay. One said: 'When I consider what the Lord has done for me, I cannot express my gratitude sufficiently. He has given his life to redeem me from death; but, notwithstanding my good resolutions to live alone for him, I often grieve his Holy Spirit. One day I live in communion with him, and the next seem at a distance.'

8th. Captain Henry Clinton sent us a present of 100 dollars toward the repairs of the injuries done by the inundations in February. May God bless and reward this generous benefactor.

10th. Being Whitsunday, our discourses treated of the important subject of the outpouring of the Holy Ghost. We prayed that we might by him be guided into all truth, and be taught more and more to know Jesus as our God and Saviour.

We were under some alarm on account of two robbers who, having escaped from Uitenhage, had plundered several wagons, and fired upon two people in the night, killing one man and wounding the other. We were glad to hear, after some time, that they had been driven from this neighborhood.

24th. Several of our neighbors attended the public service.

We have now our shortest days; sunrise at 7 A. M., and sunset at 5 P. M.: hoar frosts every night, with pinching cold. The Hottentots having no warm clothing, they light fires in their cottages, and such as have sheepskin covers for the night are thankful for them. Snow never falls at Enon; but some of the distant mountains are covered with it.

July 2d. Thirty-two men and 56 women came to speak with us, previous to the Lord's Supper. The expressions of many proved that they had experienced grace and the love of our Saviour in their hearts; but we could wish to behold more of the fruits of faith in the walk and conversation of others.

24th. Four Caffres came hither to visit one of their nation who is baptized. They also intended to hunt bluebucks, the skins of which are very valuable. They wore karosses of sheepskin, and shoes of the same. Each was armed with a cudgel. They had no hats, and were rather short of stature, not as black as negroes, but had the same curly hair, and very white teeth. In conversation they make many gesticulations, and their language sounds well. They had visited the Mission settlement at Chumie, and could pronounce the name of JESUS CHRIST.

August 3d. Brother and Sister Halter during the week spoke with all the baptized, in most of whom they perceived a sincere desire to experience the grace of our Saviour. His parable of the prodigal son having been read and expounded in the church, made a deep impression.

14th. The Rev. Mr. Smith of Uitenhage paid us a visit, and delivered an impressive discourse to the congregation.

17th. One hundred and thirty children met and celebrated their memorial-day. We perceived with pleasure that many of them truly love our Saviour. They went to the hills and sung hymns of praise and thanksgiving, and did the same before our house and walking through the settlement.

21st. We celebrated the centenary jubilee of the first Mission of the Brethren among the heathen, and praised the LORD for the great blessing he has vouchsafed upon the testimony of his poor servants, among so many heathen nations. Both in the morning and evening meetings, our Hottentots paid great attention to the account we gave them of the Missionary work, in which they seemed to rejoice with us. April 7th, 1818, Brother and Sister Schmidt arrived here to commence the Mission on the Witte Rivier, and, on the 18th of October, the first Hottentot was baptized. Since that time, 230 adults and 219 children have been baptized, and 46 persons received in the congregation; in all 495: while 79 have departed this life.

22d. We held an examination of our schools. Many of the children can read their Bibles, and some can write. Fifteen boys and 25 girls who were about to leave the institution were presented with Bibles, Testaments, and other books, as rewards for their attention, and were exhorted to continue to improve themselves.

September. In the beginning of this month our communicants were spoken with individually, and on the

7th. Fifty-two married couples met, and were exhorted from the word of God to walk worthy of their Christian profession, as examples to the flock.

25th. We were visited by a species of sirocco, which seemed to proceed from the Karroo, and was very oppressive.

27th. We had letters from Shiloh, by which we were informed that one of our baptized Hottentots, *Moses Boorman*, his daughter, and daughter-in-law, had lost their lives in the snow at Waterfall's Kloof, not far from our settlement.

October 23d. Speaking with the communicants and baptized, we were thankful to find them in a humble frame of mind. One complained that he felt too much disposed to quarrel; another, that he forgot to turn in prayer to the Lord every day; a third, that he appeared to himself unworthy to enter heaven when he died. They all received suitable advice.

November 11th. We were visited by Mr. Rudolph, a worthy Christian from the Bushman's River. In his neighborhood a church has been built, and, as the minister can seldom do duty, some pious men conduct the services on Sundays, and have established meetings for edification during the week. We rejoiced to find, that in these distant parts the Lord has his people who believe on him and love his ways.

16th. The Rev. Mr. Messer, missionary at Uitenhage, paid us an agreeable visit, and delivered an impressive discourse to the congregation. He is about to build a mission-church at Uitenhage.

30th. Brother Hornig, who had been at Algoa Bay, brought us letters and pamphlets from Europe. A parcel of clothing also arrived from England, and was distributed among the women to their great joy. Here at Enon we are blessed with a fruitful season. The cattle have plenty of food. New gardens have been made, and the water-courses for irrigation have been repaired; but all Hottentots want encouragement to turn their advantages to account with diligence and grateful hearts, being by nature too much disposed to indolence.

December 2d. We made use of the new liturgies sent us from Germany, and prayed the Lord that he would cause the blessing of his holy incarnation, sufferings, and death, to rest upon us and our congregation during the present Advent season.

Daniel Caffre, who is known as the interpreter sent to the Tambookie country, but who forfeited his place in our Church by bad conduct, removed to his daughter's on the Sunday's River, where he has been taken dangerously ill. Brother Halter visited him twice, and he expressed great sorrow for his transgressions.

21st. One of the communicants expressed himself thus: "Our Saviour has drawn me to himself, and I have found peace and rest for my soul; but I perceive that, as a poor child that cannot help itself, I must daily apply to him for strength, lest I lose

what I have gained. I find how weak we are by nature. My father belongs to the congregation, but manifests great indifference to spiritual things, which distresses me."

A woman said: "While I lived among the heathen I committed all manner of sin without remorse; but since the LORD has awakened me, I truly repent, and apply daily for the forgiveness of my many trangressions. I am determined to be and remain the property of JESUS." Another said: "Our Saviour is my staff; I lean upon him, and desire by my walk to show that he is my only trust."

24th. Most of our people being at home, we had a numerous attendance at our Christmas services, and enjoyed the peace and presence of our incarnate GOD and Saviour.

31st. We closed the year 1832 with thanksgiving and praise for all the mercies vouchsafed to the congregation at Enon, commending ourselves to the mercy and protection of Him who has called us out of the world, and owned us as his flock.

During this year, 20 children have been born and baptized; 15 Hottentots have obtained leave to live here; 8 have departed this life. The congregation consists of 445 persons, 129 being communicants and 128 children.

Signed, W. C. GENTH. A. HALTER. G. HORNIG.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM BROTHER H. P. HALLBECK.

"*Gnadenthal, March 25th,* 1833.

"DEAR BROTHER,—My last to you was written at Cape Town on the 30th January. Ever since my return home I have been more than usually engaged; two English millwrights having been at work constructing a water-mill for the stamping of bark, which has of course required a good deal of my attention. I am thankful that the undertaking is so far advanced that we expect to see the mill in operation to-day or to-morrow.

"Our vineyards, orchards and gardens have been very productive, and our plantations have had a favorable year; but in the Cape and Stellenbosch districts they complain of drought. The Missionaries and their children here are all well, and I have great reason to be thankful for the good health my wife and myself enjoy. Sister Schultz improves in health from day to day. She assists, not only in the Infant School, but also in Brother Lee's dispensary, now erected in the new dwelling-house, in which he has lived since the first of this month. Sister Teutsch, of Elim, is just now on a visit of some weeks here, to recruit her strength after a severe attack experienced a few weeks ago. Brother Luttring enjoys much better health than formerly, and can without difficulty attend to his several duties.

"Elim has had an increase of several families since the New-Year, and the state of the congregation is encouraging. The neighbors continue steady attendants at the church; and if there

were more room, there would be many more hearers. It would be a good thing if we could afford to build a proper church.

"Upward of 20 persons have lately been admitted as inhabitants of Gnadenthal, some of whom have resided here in former years; and there are several of the number of whom we entertain good hopes. Our schools continue to afford us every encouragement. The number in the Infant School now amounts to 140, and I shall soon be obliged to transplant some of them into the other schools, to afford room for fresh applicants. Whether we shall be able to open a school for the children of our neighbors, will be decided as soon as the millwrights have finished their work. They have still to repair the corn-room, when we shall have at least one large room at our disposal for the purpose.

"At Shiloh the Missionaries were well, and lived in peace from within and without. A considerable number of Bushmen had come to live at the station, but they were less inclined to work than the Tambookies. Cape Town papers informed us a couple of days ago, that the Zoolahs under *Dingaan* are ravaging the country north of Lattakoo, and that some of the tribes have suffered severely; but Caffraria and the country of the Tambookies are quiet.

"I must not forget to tell you that our new bark-mill is built entirely of oak of our own growth, which the millwrights declare to be remarkably good.

"The Rhenish Missionary Society has lately suffered a painful loss. A young, promising Missionary, who had just arrived from Europe, was unfortunately drowned in a river near Tulbagh, while bathing. A chapel has been built by these worthy men, at Franschehoek, which will probably become the station of a Missionary of that Society.

"*May 6th.*

"The parcels containing pictures for the Infant School, and various periodicals, have just come to hand. The Scripture prints are very useful for a company of little children, and are calculated to impress the facts to which they refer more deeply on their minds than any verbal description.

"The more frequently we read and hear of troubles and difficulties, with which the servants of the LORD have to contend in so many parts of the globe, the more thankful are we to be able to report that we are favored to enjoy undisturbed peace from within and without, and that our Saviour continues to bless our feeble endeavors for the advancement of his kingdom. We could, indeed, desire to witness an equally powerful revival among the inhabitants of our several stations, especially the young people, as that which has lately occurred among our neighbors; yet we have cause, notwithstanding many failings and short-comings, to be thankful for the grace generally prevailing in our flock. It is true, we are often called upon to grieve over backsliders, but it is also true, that those who have gone astray seldom find rest

until they return to the fold. There is a want of steadiness in the character of this people, which can only be corrected by the gradual influence of early education; and, owing to this defect, many a one is led astray when exposed to the temptations prevailing on every hand in a country, where the standard of morals is low. The late Passion and Easter seasons proved times of real refreshment, and, we will hope, of abiding blessing to our congregation, and the numerous company of strangers who joined us at our solemn services. Many of our visiters eagerly inquired what they must do to be saved; and three whole families and several young unmarried men, were so deeply convinced of the importance of seeking the salvation of their souls, that they earnestly requested to be admitted as inhabitants of our place, and are here on trial. Thirty individuals were advanced in the privileges of the Church, of whom 5 were baptized; and 5 are now under instruction for the first enjoyment of the holy communion. At Elim, whither I went on a visit soon after Easter, 5 adults were also baptized on Easter-Monday, and 19 others admitted candidates for baptism and the holy communion, or re-admitted. The number of inhabitants at that station now amounts to 222: 41 regularly built Hottentot houses are finished, and several more are now building. I was much encouraged by the spiritual state of the congregation, and likewise by the progress of the schools, which are daily attended by the average number of 70 pupils. The children in the infant school are remarkably well-behaved, and have made great progress under the kind and judicious management of Brother and Sister Teutsch. The Hottentots seem equally surprised and thankful, that their teachers should condescend to become the nursing fathers and mothers of their little ones. Groenekloof was not larger than Elim now is, when the present church was built there; and, I therefore trust, that we shall soon be permitted to set about the erection of a suitable place of worship, for the continually increasing population and the numerous auditors from without. The whole Strandveld, (the district lying on the sea-coast near Cape Aiguillas,) would rejoice to have a church within its reach; and I think we could, through the blessing of the Lord upon the several branches of industry established at this place, contribute materially to lessen the expense of such an undertaking.

"In the course of last week, we held examinations in our several schools: and counted in our three establishments, viz. the boys' and girls' school, and that for the infants, 339 children, though several were absent, owing to sickness and other causes. On this occasion, 35 children were transferred from the infant school to the other institutions, most of whom proved to be sufficiently advanced to be admitted into the middle classes. They took leave with copies of the Harmony of the Four Gospels and of the Hymn-book under their arms; and most of them had not only learnt by heart a considerable number of Scripture texts and hymns, and become proficients in reading, but had also, I trust,

received into their tender hearts some of that good seed, which, with God's blessing, may in due time spring up and produce the peaceable fruits of righteousness. There now remain 106 children in the infant school, and I expect an addition of 10 more in a few days. My assistants continue steady and faithful, and delight in the work. Hence, I can leave the school to their charge without hesitation, whenever necessity compels me to be absent; but when at home, I make it a point to attend regularly myself. The parents, of whom the majority do not know the advantages of education by their own experience, require, in many cases, to be convinced of its utility and necessity, by the anxiety of the teacher to exert himself to the utmost. Thus far, I am happy to say, they have shown themselves actuated by a very good spirit, so that I never miss a child unless it be seriously ill.

"Last week I saw Brother Tietze and his wife at Hemel-En-Aarde. Of the lepers in the hospital, I spoke with several who appeared to be on the brink of eternity, and who, under a deep sense of their unworthiness, were enabled to put their trust in our Saviour, and longed to depart and to be with Christ. Sister Tietze's deafness seems to be incurable, but in other respects, both she and her husband are well and happy in their sequestered situation.

"I may still mention, that since writing to you last, the new dwelling-house has been completed, and is partly inhabited by Brother Lees. It contains a large apartment, as yet unoccupied, which I had at first intended for a school-room for the children of the neighboring farmers.

"A bark-mill for the use of the tanning business has also been completed, and has been in motion for upward of a month. It stands just below the corn-mill, and is propelled by the same stream of water. It saves a great deal of labor and expense; and I hope now to be able to sell the skins and leather cheaper, and thereby to increase the demand, and find employment for more hands, which is the great desideratum in our establishments. The more work on the spot, the more hearers fill the church, and the more children crowd the schools.

"*Groenekloof, May 20th*, 1833.

"On the 16th instant, an infant school was opened at this station, attended by about 60 children, and I am now busy, making Brother Lemmertz, who, with the assistance of his wife, is going to take charge of it, acquainted with the system. Brother and Sister Lehmands have now the direction of the girls' school, which is attended by more than 70 children; Brother Meyer manages the boys' school, and Sister Clemens instructs a number of adult females: beside which there is a Sunday school for the young women under the care of Brother Lemmertz. All these schools are certainly better attended than formerly, and the teachers do all they can to excite and keep up the attention of their pupils; nor is their labor in vain, as was seen at a late examination, when the children were a good deal farther advanced than on former occasions.

The outward condition of the inhabitants is also materially improved. Many of them possess considerable property in cattle, horses, wagons, &c., and keep one or more servants. They have also better and larger dwellings, and have a quantity of agricultural produce to dispose of, which they generally take to the Cape-town market. But I am sorry to say, that this outward prosperity and their anxious pursuit after the things of this world, are detrimental to the spiritual prosperity of too many. While at home, the parents are kept from church, and the older children from school, by tending the cattle and working in the fields, and thus they lose many an opportunity of growing in grace, and in the knowledge of our Saviour; and they are but little prepared to resist the temptations, to which they are exposed on their journeys to Cape-town. It becomes also increasingly difficult, to find a sufficient number of steady and gifted overseers to assist the missionaries in watching over the rules and regulations of the place. There is, however, a goodly number of faithful members of the congregation, of which we were but yesterday convinced anew, at a meeting of the chapel-servants and overseers; so that we ought not to be discouraged, but only stirred up to increasing diligence and more fervent prayer and supplication.

"Having no particular business to transact in Cape-town, I purpose returning from hence to Gnadenthal by the shortest road, over Franschehoek, and hope to be at home before the 16th instant. I am glad to hear that my Hottentot assistant, Ezekiel Pfeiffer, instructs the children in the infant school in a very clever and exemplary manner.

"Our excellent colonial secretary, Col. Bell, has already left us for England, in order to recruit his health; and the Governor will probably soon follow him. It is impossible not to regret the loss of such men, whose private worth and public conduct have gained them the respect and good wishes of every upright man. I am just sending four boxes to the Governor, made here of the root of the wild olive, which are much admired, and which he takes to Europe as memorials of his residence in South Africa.

[From the "Periodical Accounts," &c.]

V. LETTERS OF CHRISTIAN DAVID,* A MORAVIAN EMIGRANT, WHO ACCOMPANIED THE FIRST MISSIONARIES TO GREENLAND, IN THE YEAR 1733.

I. TO THE CONGREGATION AT HERRNHUT.

"*Copenhagen, April* 10, 1733.

"Whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all in the name of the Lord JESUS, giving thanks unto GOD and the Father, by him."

"DEAREST BRETHREN AND SISTERS,—You have already heard of our arrival at Copenhagen, and I will now proceed to give you

* This eminent servant of GOD, whose name cannot but be familiar to all who have perused the history of the Brethren's Church, and that of the Mission in Green-

a general report how we have fared hitherto. We found two ships at Copenhagen, bound to Greenland. We delayed resolving with which to sail, and patiently waited to see how God would direct our course. One of these ships belonged to the government, the other to a merchant. The former carried provisions for the Rev. Mr. Egede; the latter was destined to a place about 280 miles farther. A Brother of the name of Martens advised us to go with the merchant-ship, as it was yet uncertain whether the other would sail at all, and whether, if she did, she would take us. Another Brother, Ewald by name, advised us not to go to the place where the Rev. Mr. Egede is, that we might not enter into another man's labor; but to seek a situation of our own. We approved of his idea, but felt uncertain as to the expediency of acting upon it. At last, we determined to submit it to the lot, which decided that we should wait for the government ship. We acquiesced patiently in this decision, and took no steps till we heard for certain that she would sail. I then waited upon the lord chamberlain, Von Pless. He expressed displeasure that I had not called upon him sooner. He asked who had given us a call to Greenland; and before I could answer, he told me his opinion, that we should have remained quietly in Saxony till we were either driven away or called elsewhere; that, at the present, he could not esteem our call as valid—*secondly*, he disapproved of my having left my wife, although but for a season—*thirdly*, he asked how we proposed living in Greenland—and, *fourthly*, observed that we should never learn the language, which was the most difficult in the world. I answered all his questions, and explained to him my call, and the object we had in view, He made no reply; but appointed me to come again to him in the afternoon, became friendly, and presented me with 10 ducats.

"At the time appointed, I went and found the Counts Reuss and Lynar with him. Being desired to sit down with them, we entered upon all the before-mentioned subjects. Von Pless ex-

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land, was born at the village of Senftleben, in Moravia, in the year 1690. Having been led in early life to see the errors of the Popish religion in which he had been brought up, and to feel a deep concern for the salvation of his soul, he became, in his 32d year, the conductor of the first company of descendants of the Moravian Brethren, who, in 1722, forsook their native land and proceeded to Saxony in search of religious liberty. The settlement of Herrnhut and the renewal of the Brethren's church were, through the wonderful providence of God, among the blessed results of this emigration: in the achievement of which, it is hardly too much to say, Christian David was as distinguished an instrument as Count Zinzendorf himself. During the remaining years of his life he was engaged with restless activity in the promotion of various objects, undertaken by the Brethren for the spread of the Gospel both in Christian and heathen lands. With this view he made several journeys into Bohemia, Switzerland, and Livonia, in the course of which he endured many trials and hardships, but was favored to see much fruit from his zealous and self-denying labors. One of the most remarkable circumstances of his life, was the share which he had in the establishment of the Mission in Greenland. Beside accompanying the two first Missionaries to that dreary coast in 1733, he paid two subsequent visits to the rising settlement of New Herrnhut, in the years 1747 and 1749. He departed this life at Herrnhut, on the 3d of February, 1751, full of faith and hope.

pressed much affection for us, promised to further our cause, and to recommend it to the king. He advised me to present a petition, which I wrote with simplicity. He then sent me to Professor Gram, with whom I conversed about our plan of going to Greenland, and who sent me to the counsellor of state, Mr. Schroeder. All these gentlemen declared their satisfaction, wished us God's blessing, and promised to promote our cause as much as in them lay. I thanked them, and said that we had commenced this journey in faith, in reliance upon God; that we waited patiently for his direction, and meanwhile thought it our duty to consult those in authority, and, in general, any person who could give us the needful advice and information.

"About this time, a remarkable change took place at court. Almost every day I was invited to the chamberlain, Von Pless, with whom I dined twice. On the first occasion I met Mr. Holmstaedt and Privy Counsellor Gram; on the second, the conference minister, Van Ost. I was desired by them to give an account of my whole life, and of our congregation. The Chamberlain asked how we proposed to provide for ourselves in Greenland. I replied, "By the labor of our hands, and the blessing of God, we will cultivate the ground and live upon the produce;" for this purpose, I added, we should take seed with us, plant a garden, build a house, and be burdensome to no one. He observed that there was no timber in the country, and how could we build without it. I answered, then we will dig a hole in the ground, and live there. "No," said he, "take timber with you, and build a wooden house, toward which I will contribute." He immediately gave me 50 dollars.

"A few days after, the Princess Sophia Hedwig sent for me, and granted me an audience. I found her manner very unaffected and cordial. Her questions were not so much about the history of our Church, as about the true foundation of faith. Her whole conversation evinced great sincerity, and much regard for us. After having been an hour with her, the Chamberlain came in, and we spent another hour together. Some days after she sent for me again, when our conversation turned upon poverty of spirit, and the essential features of the work of conversion. I began to speak of the progress of conversion which Jesus has described in the eight beatitudes; but when I had gone through the three first, she sent for two young ladies, and I was obliged to repeat my exposition from the beginning, and go through all the eight. I felt the presence of our Lord with us. In the course of our subsequent conversation, I told her that my Brethren and myself employed ourselves in spinning. The Princess Hedwig wished to see how we managed; and a wheel having been procured, I was made to exhibit. On taking leave, she presented me with 50 dollars for our house.

"Shortly after, I was again invited to visit the Chamberlain. We conversed upon spiritual subjects; and though, according to my custom, I spoke without the smallest reserve, he took nothing

amiss: gave me 21 dollars, two bearskins, and a muff. He has shown much regard for us, and always speaks in our favor. The King appears to be truly awakened, and, about a fortnight ago, renewed the expression of his desire to promote the conversion of the Greenlanders, and to take care that good people should settle in that country, who might set a proper example to the heathen. His Majesty even said, that if all the inhabitants of Herrnhut would move thither, he would bear the expense. He always inquires whether other missionaries are not to follow us. He has given orders to put all our effects on board, that no one should molest us, that our provisions should be given us, and that the Rev. Mr. Egede should receive us with kindness, and let us work in our own way, for that God was with us.

"Our going to Greenland has caused a great awakening at Fredericksburg, the royal residence. The inmates seem to be under the influence of an unseen power. I am quite surprised to find such a royal house existing on earth.

"The Ladies Von Seidewitz, Von Haxthausen, Von Warnstat, Von Beigeling, and Von Soehlenthal, are united together, and truly one in heart. With the Margravine, the queen's mother, I had a long conversation, and was much edified by her declarations concerning Jesus, which have penetrated my heart, and, without her knowing it, have proved very instructive to me. She assured me, that by our going to Greenland she had been excited to pray earnestly for the salvation of the heathen. She begged me to write to her how we fared on the passage, and to remember her in my prayers. At taking leave she gave me 30 dollars toward our building. I also conversed with the Princess Charlotte. She inquired much about Count Zinzendorf, and expressed pity for his circumstances.* I assured her that the Count, as long as I had known him, had never been so cheerful and so eager to confess the despised Jesus as he was now. She also asked many questions about the congregation, and expressed her love for it. She wished to know what had induced me to undertake this journey. Her manner was very cordial, and she wished us God's blessing.

"I had also much conversation with her governess, with the tutor of the crown prince, and his chamberlain, who is a real child of God; likewise with Count Reuss, and all the domestics, to whom I was often invited.

"I have free access to the members of Baron Soehlenthal's family. With him I met the Baron Von Gersdorf, a knight of the royal order of Danebrog, his lady, and other nobles, at dinner. I was there requested to speak upon that text, "If ye shall ask the Father any thing in my name, I will do it." John xiv. 14. How our Brethren and Sisters fare with the townspeople, you will hear from Brother Christian, a journeyman baker, who is coming to you. Some of them visit us daily, and as we are

* It was about this time that the Count resigned all his employments at the court of Dresden, forsook his estates, and became a candidate for the ministerial office.—*Ed.*

engaged in spinning we can converse without interruption. We likewise call at their houses. My Brethren, Matthew and Christian Stach, are often with them, and find much acceptance; for I am seldom at home, and must spend my time in going from place to place.

"We are all learning the Danish language, and are now sufficiently acquainted with it for ordinary purposes. The Rev. Mr. Egede is said to know little of German, and many new words have been inserted into the Greenland language. These are Danish; and, as the Greenlanders know nothing of God, and have no words in their language by which to express his name, or to convey ideas of the devil, or of sin, right and wrong, we have the more need to learn Danish, that we may converse with Mr. Egede.

"We have received many accounts of this worthy man. I was encouraged by hearing that he went from Norway, by a particular impulse, to Greenland in the year 1721, just as *we* went from Moravia into Saxony; and he has called the place where he settled and built his house, *Good Hope*, in Danish *Godhaab*. It will be well if *Herrnhut* and *Godhaab* are joined together in truth and righteousness: his son informs me that he has baptized 200 children. When a Greenland woman has a child, the father goes to Mr. Egede and says, 'Come and help my child into heaven.'

"On board our ship two Greenlanders will return; they cannot bear to remain here. The name of the vessel is *Caritas*. We hope to sail, if the wind be fair, to-morrow, or on Easter-day. We come, like the wise men from the east, with gifts and presents to the poor heathen; for we have received gifts, and will dipense them. As we want no money in Greenland, we have spent all we have received for the building. The materials we have got cheap. But the best of all gifts, is the love of the Brethren and Sisters which we enjoy in this place. All men call us the children of the living God. Though I cannot say that I have always been in as happy and peaceful a state as I ought to have been, or could at all times apply to myself that text, 'They shall all be called the children of God;' yet I can assure the Brethren at Herrnhut that I have never been a hypocrite, and never sought favor, or honor, or worldly gain. No, no! if ever I was plain and straight-forward, I have been so here.

"I now beg two things from my Brethren at Herrnhut: first, that without ceasing they would pray for us and the Greenlanders. You know that we have sufficient reasons for this petition, and need not quote them; for manifold and severe trials await us, though at present I know nothing of them. The king and queen and all their attendants, from the least to the greatest, wish us God's blessing. My second request is, that you would offer up fervent and constant prayers for the king and queen and the whole royal family, and specially for the crown prince and the three princesses; also for the Baron Von Soehlenthal, Count Reuss, and our other noble friends.

II. TO A BROTHER, WRITTEN IN 1749, FROM NEW-HERRNHUT.

"We have at length reached this place in safety, the Lord's name be praised! From New-York we were wafted across the ocean, as gently as if we had been borne on a litter. Our voyage was in every respect most pleasant, up to the very last day of its continuance, when we suddenly found ourselves enveloped in fogs, and completely hemmed in by the ice. We were only about fourteen miles from the land, but, owing to the thickness of the atmosphere, could only obtain an occasional and very faint view of it. Nevertheless, our Brethren Garrison, Schout, and Erhard, were agreed as to the propriety of venturing to force a passage to the shore through the ice. Behind us was the wind, on each side ice, and in the middle a strong current. The masses of ice striking against each other made a fearful noise like a tempest of thunder and hail. After we had proceeded about five miles in this way, the coast appeared somewhat more distinctly; but our Brother Matthew Stach, and the Greenlanders who were with us, seemed quite unacquainted with it. On this occasion, I perceived that our Brethren who are mariners by profession, are, as it were, quite different beings from ourselves, who are only passengers. The captain, Brother Garrison, in general a very cautious man, acted here like a resolute hero: he himself took the helm, and did not leave it till we came to an anchor; Erhard went to the mast-head, and kept a diligent look out; Schout acted as boatswain, and gave directions to the sailors about the shifting of the sails. We were obliged to hold on a serpentine course, like Indians tracking their way through the forest. The passage was frequently so narrow that the ship struck against the ice, sometimes on the right, and sometimes on the left hand. We could also discover sunken rocks, which it appeared impossible for us to avoid. But the unseen hand of our God preserved us from running upon them, and made a way for us between the ice, through the fog, and over the rocks. Notwithstanding the imminent danger of our situation, there was not the least confusion on board; on the contrary, there prevailed throughout our little bark a peculiar spirit of love and peace. As for myself, I felt no alarm, but often was constrained, while standing near the helm with Brother Garrison, to weep for joy over the gracious help vouchsafed to us by the Lord. By degrees the fog cleared away and the land was easily recognised, but the ice extended quite into the harbor. Our Brethren in New-Herrnhut came to meet us with trumpets, and were full of joy and astonishment at our arrival.

OBITUARY.—Departed this life at New-York, on the 10th of April, 1834, in the 85th year of his age, *Br. Abraham Bininger*, whose father had been a Missionary of the Brethren's Church, and who himself was a warm and liberal friend of our missions among the heathen.

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